

## TWELFTH CENTURY DEPICTED ON SCREEN

Mankind owes a great deal to the power of motion pictures for taking one back through the vista of years bygone and showing how things were when "you were a tadpole and I was a fish".

Now comes Douglas Fairbanks and takes folks back eight hundred years and reveals to them how things looked and how people acted when chivalry was at its zenith. He accomplished this notably in his latest United Artists Production, "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood", which critics pronounce the greatest motion picture ever made, and which is coming next Monday and Tuesday to the Malone Theatre.

The joys and sorrows of the stirring Twelfth Century in England have been lived over again in this modern day before the camera and the portrayal is deemed absolutely accurate, this whole production being based on every fact available in all the records extant.

The castle of the Norman period, surrounded by the inevitable deep moat, comes to the screen as the result of the consummate skill of American engineers, architects, artists and artisans and it is unquestionably a perfect replica of the center of kingly activity of eight hundred years ago. Perhaps the most interesting single feature of this castle is the tremendous drawbridge, which, when raised, makes the big structure inaccessible, thanks to the depth and width of the moat. "This drawbridge is raised and lowered with precision when needed and it serves to support many mounted and unmounted soldiers and knights in numerous dashing charges in and out of the building."

Realism abounds everywhere inside and outside in this castle. For instance, the moat is filled with beautiful water lilies and live bullfrogs. Among the interior is a banquet hall covering more space than the concourse in the Pennsylvania Railway Terminal in New York City. The floor in this banquet hall is composed of large concrete, varicolored blacks said to be exact duplicates of the material and style in vogue those eight hundred years ago. All the goldware used for banquets in "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood" picture was patterned faithfully after the specimens now in various museums. The knights or warriors of those days, in storming a castle, did not dying in the moats, but they considered it a very high honor if they could give up their lives beside their flagstaff or color-standard. The flagstaff used by Mr. Fairbanks was fashioned after one used by King Richard. Its total weight was three hundred pounds.

During the many months in which the Pickford-Fairbanks Studios at Hollywood were given over to the filming of this epochal photoplay, the whole place was constantly a maze of spears. About two thousand spears and an equal number of swords were used and there were five hundred daggers besides. All of these weapons were hand-made and were exact copies of the very instruments of warfare which made the fighter of the Twelfth Century so formidable.

The Standard, \$1.50 per year

## THE U. D. C. HOLD VERY INTERESTING MEETING

The Sikeston Chapter U. D. C. met with Miss Susie Hay Saturday afternoon and had fifteen members and two visitors present.

Miss Pauline Graham, who was the delegate to the State Convention at Kansas City, gave an interesting account of the meeting, which was much enjoyed by those present.

Miss Pauline Moore, of Charleston, a visitor, told of her wonderful visit to Egypt and her 600 mile trip down the River Nile. She told of visiting the Valley of the Kings and saw King Tut's tomb, but was not admitted, though she had the pleasure of meeting the American explorer and scientist who discovered this tomb. Miss Moore's story of her Egyptian visit was more than enjoyed.

The next meeting will be held with Misses Tudie Watkins and Hazel Stubbs, Saturday, December 7.

## Charleston Defeats Sikeston Team and Still Tops League

Charleston, November 17.—The Charleston High School football team today held its lead in the Southeast Missouri football league after defeating the Sikeston High team here Friday afternoon, 14 to 0. The Charleston goal never was seriously threatened, the visitors being unable to get within the 30-yard line.

Charleston took the lead at the opening of the game when H. Mattingly took the Sikeston kickoff and raced 70 yards for a touchdown. Not a Sikeston player touched him on his dash down the field, so good was the interference. He added an extra point by kicking the goal.

The game was featured by the unusual number of penalties assessed against both teams. Charleston was penalized 12 times for offside for a total loss of 60 yards, while Sikeston was penalized 10 times for the same offense.

Charleston was penalized half the distance to the goal line on two occasions, once when the ball was hurled into the crowd along the side lines, and another time for unnecessary roughness. Sikeston was penalized for a similar offense and a player sent from the game.

Sikeston made only one first down. The last half of the game developed into a punting duel, Charleston resting after taking a comfortable lead. Jackson plays here next Friday, while Sikeston journeys to Cape Girardeau for a battle with the Central Tigers.

A. McGraw of Fredericktown, Tom Lee of Portageville and P. Jones of New York were Saturday guests of R. A. McCord and family.

Dr. B. F. Blanton and wife went to St. Louis Thursday night where Mrs. Blanton entered St. Luke's hospital for treatment and an operation. She will probably be away for five weeks.

Messrs. Hillman and Miller, who have purchased the vacant lot next to the Ford garage, will not begin building operations until early spring. A picture show, garage and accessory and other store rooms will occupy the first floor, while the second floor will probably be made into flats.

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### New U. S. Egg-Laying Record

Mountain Grove, Mo., November 16.—The twelfth national egg laying contest, which has been in progress here for the last year, ended yesterday. The pen owned by St. John's Poultry Farms, Oronggo, Mo., won the contest with 1280 eggs, an average of 276 eggs per bird. This, according to Norl Hall of the Experiment Station, establishes a new high record.

The St. John pen has won six cups for monthly production. This pen led the contest for the months of April, May, June, July, August and tied with Ferguson Farms for high pen in September. The second pen owned by Tancred Farms, laid 1299 eggs—an average of 259.8 eggs per hen. The high hen laid 302 eggs. She is a single comb white leghorn owned by St. John's Poultry Farms. The second hen is a rose comb Rhode Island white, owned by Dr. R. E. Walsh. She laid 301 eggs. The third high hen laid 289 eggs. She is a barred rock owned by Miss Mamie Kelley, Holden, Mo. The contest consisted of 60 pens, 30 pens of light breeds and 30 pens of heavy breeds. There were five hens in a pen.

R. A. McCord spent Monday in Benton on business.

G. B. Watson and wife and Dr. A. L. Stepp and family went nutting near East Prairie Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance Montgomery took their daughter Glenda, to Cairo, Friday, where she was operated on that evening for appendicitis. She soon rallied and is now getting along fine.

Pemiscot county recently voted a bond issue of \$150,000 for the erection of a court house at Caruthersville. A committee was sent to Benton to inspect the court house here and it is very probable the design of Scott county's building will be copied in the county south of us. We doubt if a better or more serviceable plan could be drafted.—Benton Democrat.

### An Inevitable Issue

Those Democratic leaders who are said to have intended to avoid foreign relations as a 1924 issue and who now blame Woodrow Wilson for having brought that issue back into the lists are either ignorant of the history of their craft or too lustful of their strategy. It was only 27 years ago when a greater political tactician than any now in the field endeavored to make the tariff the paramount issue of a presidential campaign and found that his opposition forced a showdown on the money question. The tactician was Mark Hanna; the year was 1896; he is vanished; but the analogy prevails. For the money question was uppermost in the popular mind and on that issue the campaign was fought.

Had Woodrow Wilson never uttered a word on Armistice Day, had he remained silent for the next year, international relations would have been an issue of great importance in 1924. If the Democrats and their candidate and platform should avoid mention of the Versailles treaty next year or should fail to indorse it, the Republicans would taunt them with the fact on every stump. If the Democrats and their candidate should directly repudiate the Wilson program, by that very token it would be an overshadowing issue. Pretending that Europe and the treaty did not exist would not have whisked them out of being whether Wilson spoke or was silent.

The future international policy of the United States is certain to be an issue in 1924, unless the Eastern Hemisphere sinks from sight. And, since Mr. Wilson is the only recent administrator with a foreign program, the strategists in both parties will have to take a position on that program.

A lot of time wasted on futile tactics can be put into constructive effort if all Democrats will realize that they cannot "cut" Europe.—Post-Dispatch.

The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Bowman will regret to learn that she fell in the kitchen of her home Monday morning, and it is possible she has fractured her left hip. The doctor will not be able to tell for a few days.

The first benefit paid by the Sikeston Mutual Association was on Robert Jones of Kewanee, who died Wednesday of last week, buried on Thursday and insured and paid Friday. The amount was \$100 and the premium was 20c per month.

John Simlar was called to Rockview Friday of last week on account of the death of his brother, Joe Simlar, who passed away on Thursday, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Simlar leaves a daughter, Mrs. Floyd Jones of Little Rock, Ark., and two sons.

Judge Graham with his little grandson, Charles Graham Lindley, were driving west on Front street, Monday morning when a car coming around the corner by the Hebbeler Ice Cream Factory, ran into him, breaking the wind shield of his car and almost pitching the baby out of the car. Fortunately the baby got off with a bruised place on his head and Judge Graham was shaken up considerably.

### "Bonus" For Some Soldiers

Washington, November 2.—Men who studied in officers training camps in the World War and received less than \$100 a month in pay will be paid the difference between that amount and the salary they actually received in their stay at camp.

This is in accordance with a ruling by the comptroller general of the United States that men who attended those camps were entitled to compensation at the rate of \$100 a month, even though many of them held only the rank of private and received the pay of that rank.

The proper procedure for men entitled to this additional compensation is to direct a letter to the Chief Finance Officer of the War Department, Washington, making application for the money due and giving name, serial number, organization, rank, pay received, time and date of service in camp. No application blank is necessary.

Millions of dollars will be paid from the Federal Treasury as a result of the decision that has been reached. Most of the men in the first and second officers training camps received compensation of \$100 a month and they have no additional money due them. But the third and fourth camps were made up almost altogether of men who had enlisted or were drafted and had the rank of private.

A. E. O'Hara and wife of Cairo visited his parents, on Kanard street, Saturday and Sunday.

The condition of J. C. Burner, who has been very ill for the past two months is very grave, and it is not expected that he will recover. His wife and nephew are faithful attendants at his bedside, and with the physician, are doing all possible to alleviate his intense suffering.—Chaffee Signal.

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE

Roy Shipman is visiting in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Diemer of Ironton are visiting Rev. H. W. Doss.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Reynolds of Libourn were here over the weekend.

The Methodist Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. W. R. Griffin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wallace and Ralph Masterson spent Saturday in Cape Girardeau visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Masterson.

Mr. Malden, of west of Crowder, is planning on 1700 acres of cotton for 1924. Mr. Malden says it will take 60 mules and 400 negroes in addition to his present equipment. He has already rented the land for cash rent.

A bin of cotton belonging to Buck Tickell was set afire by Jewel Bradham Saturday. The boy dropped a lighted cigarette butt into the cotton. Only after the molding cotton was covered with wet sacks and water poured over them was the fire extinguished.

The Morehouse girls basketball team played the Vanduser girls here Saturday evening, defeating them by a score of 28 to 6. The combined faculty of Morehouse, Sikeston and Vanduser played the Morehouse boys in a preliminary game, which after very strenuous playing ended in a tie.

Mrs. Earl Fisher entertained at Bridge in honor of Mrs. Sam Fisher, of Logansport, Ind., Thursday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Himmelberger, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Teal, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Edwards, Mrs. Josephine Hart, Phillip Banks and Robert Basemann.

The Morehouse Tigers defeated Dexter, Friday, by a score of 12 to 6. The game was closely contested. The first half was about even, but the Tigers came back in the second half, continually threatening the Dexter goal. Just after the touchdown, the game was called short five minutes to allow Morehouse to catch the train. Wilkins made a touchdown and played a star defensive game. Cain gained repeatedly on end runs and forward passes, also making a touchdown.

S. B. Hardwick and family spent the day Sunday in Bertrand.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hillyer of Sheboygan, Wis., are visiting J. A. O'Hara and family this week. Mr. Hillyer is with the C. & N. W. Ry.

H. F. Meyer, formerly connected with the ice cream plant in this city, but now traveling out of St. Louis for an Indianapolis concern, was a Sikeston visitor Monday. Southeast Missouri, Southern Illinois and Northwest Kentucky is his territory.

Wallace Goodwin and Miss Bertha Cox, both of the Little Vine neighborhood, east of Sikeston, were married by Rev. S. P. Brite at the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a few friends. They are worthy young people and have the best wishes of their friends for a happy and useful wedded life.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. W. N. Roberts was a Sikeston visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Mainord and children of New Madrid spent the week-end with Mrs. Nannie Mainord.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Steele and little daughter Mary, of New Madrid were all day guests of Mrs. Mary Steele Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gossitt and little sons of White Oak No. 2, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mills.

Mesdame Hallie Weatherford, Hubert Boyer and Jack Matthews of Sikeston visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weatherford, Friday.

F. E. Story and son, left Wednesday for Galeonda, Ill., to bring Mr. Story's aged mother home with him, where she will make her home in the future.

Rev. Thomas, of Holland, Mo., closed a two-weeks meeting here Saturday night. The meeting certainly has been enjoyed by the people of Matthews.

Clyde Randolph has bought out Van Vaughn store at Catron. Ben Mills of this place has been in Catron the past week helping Mr. Randolph invoice.

Mrs. B. F. Swartz and Mrs. Nellie Cherry were entertained at 12 o'clock dinner Saturday by Mrs. Swartz's husband, Judge B. F. Swartz, at the Brick Hotel.

Frank Parsons has bought out possession from Elmer Burch on the widow Cherry farm, about one mile west of Matthews. Mr. Burch has not yet decided what he will do.

Mrs. Nellie Cherry and Mrs. B. F. Swartz left Monday for their home in Urbana, Ill. Mrs. Swartz has been visiting her sons and husband. Mrs. Cherry has been looking after her large land interests at this place.

### American Army in Japan

Not long ago America was full of rumors of a prospective war with Japan. Today the moving picture houses are showing the invasion of Japan by the American army. Tall, slim, young men in the familiar service uniform move swiftly about, driving little brown people into line for the daily atrocity of boiled rice and coffee, army bread and beans. Everywhere are wagons bearing the hated device U. S. Q. M. C. Thousands, driven from their homes, sleep in our army tents, under army blankets. And above the canvas villages float side by side, equally elevated, two flags—the rising sun of Nippon, the Stars and Stripes of America. Our army, it seems, took advantage of an earthquake to land on Japanese soil and conquer Japanese hearts. The proud nation of the saumari capitulated without firing a shot. And our army of occupation is still on Japanese soil and will remain there, fraternizing with the inhabitants, until its work is done. There will be reparations, too—not forced, but given freely by grateful Japanese. Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war.—Detroit News.

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Sold and Recommended by

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Note:—For the balance of the week ending November 17th, the Staso Mechanical Cotton Picker has been contracted to pick cotton on a wage per hundred basis by C. C. Freeman on his farm 3 1-2 miles south of Sikeston on the west side of Kingshighway.



## Try Juanita Baking Powder

It is entirely different from other leaveners. Made of light, fluffy materials, it is a bulky powder. A rounded teaspoonful is recommended instead of the usual level spoonful listed in most recipes. Yet, weight for weight, Juanita is stronger than other powders, therefore is truly economical.

### Rises Smoothly and Evenly

giving a smooth velvet texture to your cakes and other bakings, free from air holes and bubbles so often found with quick acting leaveners. Biscuit made with Juanita Baking Powder will be free from those yellow specks which are due to imperfectly mixed soda.

Juanita Powder leaves nothing but wholesome materials in your bakings. Free from alum, (sodium aluminum sulphate) rochelle salts, tartaric acid and ammonia. Will produce no bitter taste even if you accidentally use more than you intended.

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Sikeston, Mo.



# SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY  
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## The Governor and Politics

For one we are sorry that the Governor did not have the interest of the people of the State more at heart and call the Legislature together to provide for the building of the roads in the shortest possible time. We fail to see why any member of the State Senate or Legislature would attempt to play politics or how they could play the game with the specific call for a specific purpose. The people who are to pay the bill, the automobilists, were anxious to have the additional burden placed on them so they could get the benefit of the completed roads. It looks now as though Governor Hyde was playing politics, and why, does not appear on the surface. If the House or Senate should attempt to play Democratic politics it would be on their shoulders and the public would not approve of it, so why should the Governor hesitate? There should be no politics in the building of the roads and we believe there has been none up to date. It will be a costly blunder on the part of the Governor to let the road organization disintegrate when it is so splendidly organized, and The Standard expresses the hope that the Governor will consider his decision and convene the Legislature at once.

## A Thought of Good Roads

When Missouri's road program is completed it will be easier for a family to motor a hundred miles to market than it was ten years ago to drive a hundred blocks. Every community in the State will extend its influence into the surrounding territory. The small town merchant will reach out into the farms and the hill country for his customers—where heretofore the mail order merchant reached, St. Louis and Kansas City will extend their trade lines into Illinois and Kansas and Iowa and Oklahoma. The Ozarks will become one of the play grounds of America. The fame of these gentle hills will be carried far and wide by tourists. Outsiders will learn Missouri and—even more important—Missourians will come to know their native State. Shall we wait eight years for the roads or complete them in four?—Vienna Gazette.

## A Correction

The spraying and pruning school to be conducted on the farms of A. C. Miller, Wm. Howlins and Mary Jane Peach Orchard will be held on Wednesday, November 21, instead of Thursday, November 22. This date had to be changed because of the specialist being unable to make touring connection in North Missouri.

The editor talked with a number of merchants Monday morning and with the exception of one or two, all reported business as being very good since cotton begun to move. Collections with all of them have been a disappointment. Many farmers will be sued it is believed unless a good part of their bills with the merchants are paid. The past two or three years have been hard ones on merchants and tradesmen doing credit business and with the slow collections being made have left some of them in a bitter frame of mind. If those who have sought credit heretofore expected to be accommodated again it is going to be necessary to get a new rating or no credit will be extended in the future.

For one thousand successive weeks a St. Louis hardware firm has carried a column price list in the Globe-Democrat. A lot of Skeston merchants will wonder why that concern keeps on wasting money. On the other hand that St. Louis firm will wonder why more country firms are satisfied to struggle along when they might just as well invest a small percent of their money in printer's ink and grow bigger every week, as it does.

A curiosity of Queensland is the frilled lizard, which does not crawl, as all other lizards do, but walks about on its hind legs, and when standing perfectly erect is often more than yard high.

In 1919 Canada's population was 2.24 a square mile.

# JOHNSON IN RACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Chicago, Ill., November 16.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California last night announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, declaring that "the ensuing contest will determine whether the Republican party shall be the permanent instrument of reaction or whether it shall respond to present-day conditions and aspirations".

Senator Johnson declared for direct presidential preference primaries in all the states, said the need today was for a "revitalized Republican Party," which should be an instrument "neither of static reaction nor destructive radicalism," and expressed opposition to the League of Nations "and all its subsidiaries." His announcement follows: "Theoretically, under our system, the people themselves select their President. Those States with presidential preference primaries not only recognize this theory but put it in practice. They preserve the spirit as well as the letter of American institutions. It is an American's birthright to submit himself and his political tenets to the decision of his fellow citizens. He is entitled to their decision and they are entitled to make it. I recognize no prescriptive right to office; and I deny that any one or any number of men may disregard the popular will, and in defiance of it dictate our candidates. Particularly should this be so at the present time.

"There is discontent abroad in the land. There is threatened disintegration of the Republican party. The discontent and party difficulties arise not because of popular government, but from the lack of it. Two warring philosophies of government in the nation, just as in the State from which I come, struggle for mastery. Designate them as you will, the contest between them is age-old. The one, ultra-conservative, materialistic, stolidly and stubbornly resisting any claims and vigorously contesting every human advance, invites an ultra-radicalism. The other, mindful of existing right, but recognizing conditions and mankind's gradual progress, is idealistic and forward looking. It avoids alike ultra-conservatism and ultra-radicalism. It's the old, old struggle beginning in the early days of man's first achievements and never ending since.

"Reaction and progress must fight it out again in the Republican party in the coming presidential primaries. I question not men now, but their philosophy of government. That which obtains at Washington does not fit present day needs. Ultra-conservatism rules; progressivism challenges it. And the ensuing contest will determine whether the Republican party shall be the permanent instrument of reaction or whether it shall respond to present-day conditions and aspirations. We would have a revitalized Republican party, a party representing alone its rank and file, the instrument neither of static reaction nor destructive radicalism. Only such a party, with the broad understanding, vision and human sympathy of progressivism, can solve our pressing domestic problems.

"Not only is there the fundamental and irreconcilable difference in our domestic politics, but a like divergence, perhaps even of greater importance, in relation to our foreign affairs. A foreign policy once entered upon may with difficulty be changed. One false move may do what years cannot undo.

"The whole future of national existence may be endangered by the ill-considered act of a day. I am against the League of Nations and all of its subsidiaries, membership in which would tend to participation, directly, or indirectly in the league, or to take us into the league court or to involve us in the political struggles abroad, inevitably will draw us into the European maelstrom from which we fondly imagined the election of 1920 had delivered us.

"Of course, we would always promote peace and endeavor to prevent war. We would help Europe in any rational way. We would continue to alleviate suffering, clothe the naked, feed the hungry, but we would ever be the sole judge of our own actions, the arbiter of our own destiny. Our country, the greatest on earth, should have its own foreign policy, thoroughly understood by our people, frankly proclaimed.

"Preserving our country as it is, we preserve the world's greatest asset, civilization's highest promise. Our timid, vacillating and contradictory positions demand that America's foreign policy again be decided by the whole people, who must themselves, at whatever cost, maintain it. It is time the decision be so clear, so definite and certain, that no casuistry, no specious plea, no indirection can distort.

"Upon these as fundamentals, amplifying and explaining details here-

after, to the men and women who constitute America's free citizenship, I will make my appeal. In every state the contest will be waged. In those states where the voters may express their preference the issue can be definitely decided; and, I hope, all candidates will participate in the presidential preference primaries, including California, and cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

"No man who aspires to the highest office in the gift of the American people should shrink from a verdict by those he seeks to serve; and equally, none is entitled to the presidency whom the people do not want."

## Missouri Farm Prices

Rising farm prices, together with the increased acreage and total yield for 1923, are improving the complexion of the Missouri farm price situation, according to E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

Of the forty-seven farm products canvassed for October 15th, thirty-two are higher than October a year ago, four are the same, and eleven are lower and of the forty-five compared with the price two years ago twenty-six are higher, one the same and eighteen lower. Of eleven articles bought by farmers, eight are higher and only three are lower.

In livestock, beef cattle, milk cows, mules and wool are above last October, while hogs, lambs and green hides are lower, horses and sheep are the same, but compared with 1921 all are up except hogs and horses, and sheep, lambs and wool show heavy advances.

Grain and hay are all above last year, and are higher than two years ago, except wheat and rye which are about the same. Corn shows the greatest advance over two years ago of any of this class, and hay is sharply above two years ago.

Fruit and vegetables are all higher than October, 1922, except potatoes of which there is better than the usual farm crop, and cabbage is also lower than last year, but compared with 1921 all are lower except beans, as the 1921 crop of fruit was practically a failure and vegetables were somewhat short.

All dairy products are above last year, but poultry and eggs are the same or downward, and the same comparison holds true as regards 1921.

Farm produced seeds are all upward from 1922 quotations, and are higher than October, 1921, except cowpeas and soybeans.

Among miscellaneous products, tobacco is off slightly from last year, but above 1921, and broomcorn is much above the October price of the previous two years.

Among articles bought by farmers, grass seeds, bran, corn chops and cotton seed meal are higher than last year, but coal, gasoline and flour are lower. Sugar is a third higher, and the same comparison holds good as against 1921.

Now that harvest returns are coming in, the syndicates selling fake oil stocks and other soothing-syrup and rubberneck securities are already circulating the farmers. With the best investment and commercial banking system in the world at hand, why would it not be a fairly intelligent proceeding or would-be investors in securities of any kind to consult responsible investment banking houses, instead of listening to fly-by-night stock promoters?

## Still Trying to Fool the Farmer

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace tells the Chicago Association of Commerce that his department is considering the creation of a Government expert commission "which will look after the wheat surplus from behind a tariff wall so that prices can rise in the domestic market". This is an admission that the wheat tariff wall of 30 cents a bushel can be of no use as a lifter of prices so long as a surplus exists.

But now comes news that the administration is behind the plan to raise the wheat tariff without doing anything to rid the domestic market of this pounding surplus wheat production. The Tariff Commission is to find differences in cost of wheat production between the United States and Canada to warrant a tariff increase by executive order under the "flexible" provisions of the existing tariff law.

This is plain dodging for election effect. Secretary Wallace himself will have to admit this after what he said in Chicago. Be the tariff ever so high, where production considerably exceeds the domestic demand it is what can be got for the surplus which fixes the domestic price and not the tariff.

The British Ministry has adopted a method of farm relief which is at least more direct and honest. It also faces an election and proposes to pay the farmers a \$5 subsidy per cultivated acre. If Washington really wants to subsidize the American wheat farmer, why not put this plan before Congress and the country? The tariff will never do it.—Post-Dispatch.

It is very interesting to examine the luminous dial of a watch through a magnifying glass in a dark room.

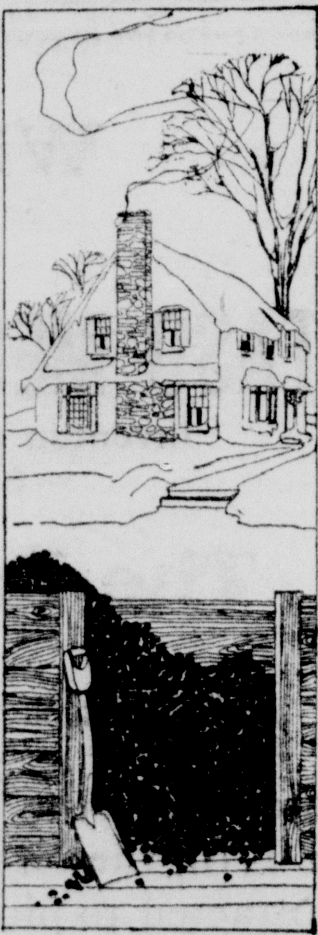
One of the most striking results of applying phosphate to cotton in Mississippi County this season has been that it has greatly hastened the opening of cotton. One of the demonstrations conducted in the county this year was carried on by A. D. Simpson, of the Bridges district. In this case about three acres of a five acre field was treated with 300 pounds of 16% acid phosphate per acre. The remaining two acres were planted on the same day and given the same cultivation, but no phosphate was applied. The phosphate treated part of the field was ready to pick about two weeks before the untreated part of the field open enough to pick. At the time the County Agent was in the field, one day last week, the third picking on the fertilized part was just being completed, while the unfertilized part was not yet ready for the second picking.—East Prairie Eagle.



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**RUSSELL BROTHERS**

## The Future Menace

The flight of the Crown Prince in to Germany and the deliberate preparation of the Kaiser to return to his native land do not come as a surprise to those who have been keeping up with international affairs. It is the logical outcome of the rivalries and animosities that have resumed sway in Allied countries since America's powerful influence and steady hand were withdrawn at the behest of partisan politics four years ago. That the Kaiser will return to this throne and once more be a menace to world peace there is hardly any doubt at all. He is still the idol of a vast majority of his people, a necessary tool to Ludendorff, Hindenberg, and other military chieftains who hope to restore the empire of its former glory and the army to its former might. Only one thing can save Europe and the world from the constant threat of war that will come from a restoration of the Hohenzollerns to power, which thing is for countries like ours, which groan, beneath debts and taxes forced upon them by the Kaiser's mad ambition, to rally to the side of France and cease encouraging the Germans to renounce their treaty obligations. Unless they do this the Kaiser, like the Turk, will take advantage of their indifference, cowardice and greed, and dictate terms as costly and humiliating as the ones defiant Turkey exacted from those who previously had accomplished her defeat. Nothing more fully demonstrates the wisdom of the French in keeping constantly prepared for war when abandoned by her Allies than the present situation. Had she disbanded her armies, as so many Americans insisted that she should, it is more than probable that the Kaiser and his bloody-handed son would have celebrated their return to power by calling to arms millions of veterans and launching an onslaught as terrible and irresistible as the

one they launched without any provocation at all nearly ten years ago. Having once found to our sorrow that isolation will not save us from a madman like the Kaiser, it seems that self-interest, if nothing more noble, would influence our Government to joint with her former Allies in a firm policy of co-operation against a Hohenzollern restoration.—Paris Appeal.

Mrs. R. Q. Jennings and son went to Skeston Saturday for a visit with relatives and friends. They will also visit at Chaffee before returning home.—Kennett News.

Betty Tanner of England is the only woman rider in the world to ride in a "fixtured" race. Miss Tanner finished third in the historic Town Plate race at Newmarket, at four miles.

## Louvain's Library

The sack of Louvain in 1914 aroused in every literate American a feeling of peculiar indignation that in mere wantonness one of the world's most precious libraries should have been destroyed.

Now, nine years later, it is with a thrill of pride that all Americans who reverence learning and the books that are its repositories contemplate the restoration of the first wing of the new library.

It is two years since Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, and his country's unterrified defender, laid the corner stone. A new University of Louvain, of which the library will be the proudest part, is to grow from the rubbish heaps left by the German invader.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Representing only companies of unquestioned standing, my office offers you protection against any hazard:—death, accident, disability, fire, lightning, tornado, burglary, theft.

You can be protected against any automobile loss, loss to live stock by death or work of the elements, breakage of plate glass, theft of jewelry—anything.


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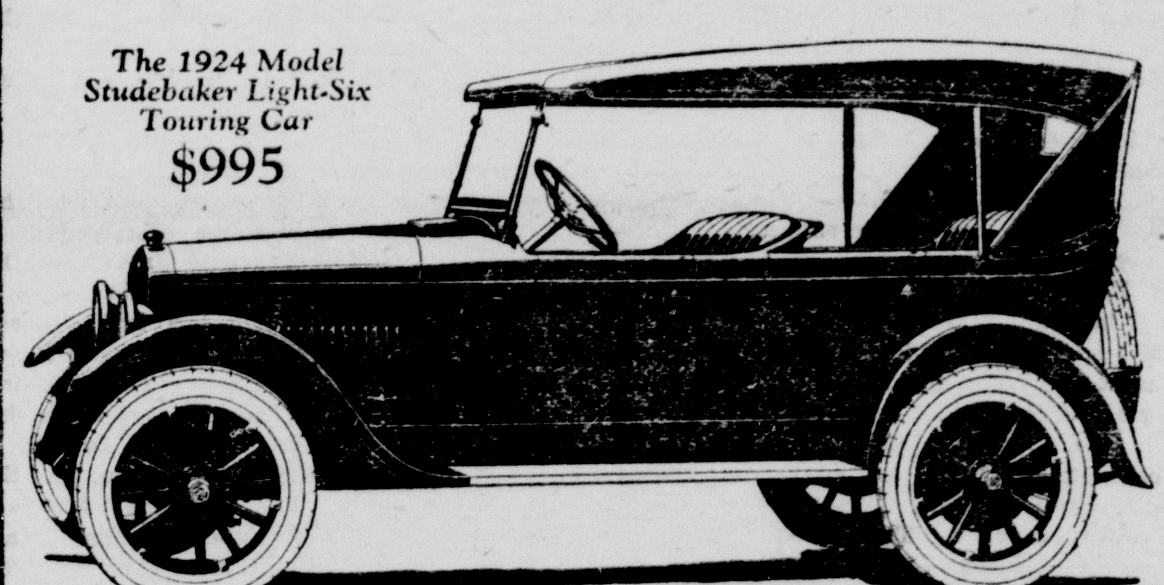
## Howard E. Morrison

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The 1924 Model  
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**It is built complete in the great Studebaker factories.**

**By manufacturing complete motors, transmissions, axles, frames, bodies, tops, castings, forgings, and stampings, parts-makers' profits are eliminated from costs, and one profit only is included in Studebaker prices.**

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1924 MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. factory			
LIGHT-SIX 5-Pass., 112" W. B. 40 H. P.	SPECIAL-SIX 5-Pass., 119" W. B. 50 H. P.	7-PASS. 126" W. B. 60 H. P.	BIG-SIX 7-Pass., 136" W. B. 80 H. P.
Touring.....\$ 995	Touring.....\$1350	Touring.....\$1750	Touring.....\$2150
Roadster (3-Pass.).....975	Roadster (2-Pass.).....1325	Speedster (5-Pass.).....1835	Speedster (5-Pass.).....1835
Coupe-Rd. (2-Pass.).....1125	Coupe (5-Pass.).....1975	Coupe (5-Pass.).....2550	Coupe (5-Pass.).....2550
Coupe (5-Pass.).....1475	Sedan.....2050	Sedan.....2750	Sedan.....2750

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COMFORT



**J. GOLDSTEIN,**

Purchaser of Scrap Iron  
Old Metal of All Kinds  
Rags, Feathers and Rubber

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Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

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Flowers for all Occasions

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Sikeston, Mo.  
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Phones: Office 473 Res. 509

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Veterinarian  
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Office: At Residence, 903 N. Kings-  
highway.  
Office and residence 444.

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LEO H. SCHNURBUSCH  
Chiropractor  
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C. A. WARD  
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for monthly Income Ins.  
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DR. C. T. OLD  
Veterinary Surgeon  
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Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard  
Phone 114, Night, 221

GRESHAM & MONTGOMERY  
Attorneys-at-Law  
Trust Company Building  
Sikeston, Mo.

B. F. BLANTON  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms

C. W. LIMBAUGH  
Dentist  
Dr. Harrelson's office  
McCoy-Tanner Building  
Sikeston, Mo.

HAZEL STUBBS  
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER  
Office in Scott County Mill Co. Bldg.  
Phones—Office 138; Residence 135

**Wages and Living Costs**

FOR RENT—One furnished room—  
723 North Ranney. tf.

Mrs. Appel of New York is visit-  
ing her mother, Mrs. B. Meyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Craven Watkins of  
Vanduser were visitors to Sikeston  
Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, Jr., of  
Memphis, Tenn., are guests of rela-  
tives in Sikeston.

Competent dressmaker. Work  
guaranteed.—Mrs. W. H. Humphreys  
611 Williams St. 3tpd.

The editor and family are enjoy-  
ing a generous supply of home-made  
sausage from Mrs. Louis Watkins.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wilson, Miss  
Fern Allen and Sam Brady motored  
to Cape Girardeau Sunday evening.

Jack Shuppert, who has been in  
California for the past ten months,  
returned to Sikeston Thursday night.

Randol Wilson, one of the mail car-  
riers, was on the sick list Monday.  
Milton Blanton substituted for him.

When vinegar, lemon juice or any  
acid has taken the color out of a fab-  
ric, lightly sponge the spot with di-  
luted alcohol.

The American working man is bet-  
ter off today than ever before. Meas-  
ured by purchasing power wages are  
higher than in the months of so-call-  
ed "peak" wages in 1920.

The National Industrial Confer-  
ence Board reports that the wage sit-  
uation reflects at present the higher  
level for real earnings as weighted  
with what these earnings will buy  
than at any time since the war, not  
excepting the peak of 1920. Cost of  
living in July of this year, which is  
the latest time when comprehensive  
figures are available, was 61.9%  
above the 1914 level. This was a de-  
cline of 20.8% from the peak of high  
prices in July, 1920. Most notewor-  
thy were the increases in rents thro-  
out the country, averaging 75% high-  
er than in 1914 and comparing with  
the former peak of 71% in spring of  
1921.

Since March, 1922, up to July, 1923,  
there has been a gradual rise in the  
cost of living aggregating 4.7%. Of  
this increase 1.7% occurred since  
March of this year.

Average cost of clothing increased  
less than 1% since March of this  
year. In March, 1920, the clothing  
peak was 17.7% above the pre-war  
average. Since then they have de-  
clined 39%. There has, however,  
been a slight increase since March of  
this year, averaging 8 of 1% for the  
average families' clothes. The net  
increase in the family clothing bill is  
now 70% more than in 1914.

Comparing living costs with wages  
and hours of employment, the board  
finds that wages now have a higher  
purchasing power than in 1920, when  
they were supposed to be highest.  
During first half of 1923 increased  
pay and the higher level of hours  
worked resulted in substantially in-  
creased earnings.

**The Housewife's Scrapbook**

When ready to wash the lace cur-  
tains, soak them in water to which  
has been added one-half cupful of  
salt. This will remove the dust and  
the particles of clinging soot that  
have gathered in the mesh.

To cleanse alabaster articles make  
strong soap suds and add one table-  
spoon washing soda to each gallon of  
suds. Wash the alabaster in this  
and rinse in clear water.

For labeling tins and other con-  
tainers to which paper labels will not  
stick permanently, try adhesive plas-  
ter.

It is often difficult to remove the  
paper in which raisins and other  
dried fruits are packed. Place the  
package of fruit in the oven and  
when thoroughly warmed the paper  
will come off readily.

One thrifty housewife makes good  
use of hubby's discarded shirts. Out  
of the back she gets a useful apron.  
She uses the sleeves and the fronts  
for glass towels and the cuffs make  
padding for a holder.

When you find it impossible to  
open the can of metal polish just  
turn it upside down, tap the cap  
against a hard surface a few times  
and you will be able to remove the  
cap easily.

Add a little vinegar to the dried-  
up glue. This will liquify it more  
quickly than water would.

Cedar twigs are excellent for clean-  
ing irons. Spread them on newspa-  
pers and rub irons over them the  
same as when salt is used.

**COGNATE NATION TO OBSERVE****"GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY" ON DEC. 2**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Bell,  
1215 G Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bell:

It is with a good deal of satisfaction  
that I learned your proposal to observe an inter-  
national Golden Rule Sunday, on the second  
of December, 1923. I feel sure that this sugges-  
tion will meet with very widespread approval and  
will bring more closely to mind the charitable  
requirements of those who are prosperous to those  
who are in adversity. It suggests not only a  
practical method for help, but the highest  
expression of sympathy by starting for a time the  
pretensions of others.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin Coolidge

The plans for the observance of Golden Rule Sunday call upon the people of  
America to serve a menu in their homes similar to that served in the orphan-  
ages in the near east, the difference in cost of the orphanage menu and the  
ordinary meal to be contributed to orphanage work overseas. The observ-  
ance is very appropriately fixed for the Sunday following Thanksgiving.  
Having on Thursday partaken from well-laden tables as a token of rejoicing  
in the prosperity of America, it is fitting that on the following Sunday people  
give special consideration to the needs and distress of those who are less  
highly favored.

**Treatment of Chronic Malaria With  
X-Rays**

An evil result of the Great War  
was the recrudescence of malaria in  
various parts of Europe, and particu-  
larly in Italy, where the Pontine  
Marshes have for centuries been a  
breeding-place for the Anopheles  
mosquito, the carrier necessary for  
the transmission of the disease. If  
this dangerous insect could be ex-  
terminated, malaria would become a  
thing of the past. But this is easier  
said than done. It has not been suc-  
cessfully accomplished, even in all  
parts of our own country.

For years various Boards of  
Health in Italy, and certain public-  
spirited physicians, chief among  
whom is Dr. Grassi, have exerted  
themselves to prevent fresh cases of  
malaria and cure chronic ones. The  
latter task was really the more for-  
midable, since such cases are usual-  
ly found among poor and undernour-  
ished people, unable to afford medi-  
cines and treatment. Within the  
last few months it has been announ-  
ced that a new and promising treat-  
ment has been found in the shape of  
a special application of X-rays for  
the chronic form of malaria. The new  
treatment is described by James  
Agut in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*  
(Lausanne, Switzerland). Mr. Agut  
urges the continuance both of pre-  
ventive measures, by cleaning up the  
breeding-places of mosquitoes, and  
also of the use of quinin, the time-  
honored remedy for malarial fever.

But he urges the X-ray treatment as  
an adjunct in severe chronic cases,  
especially those of obstinate nature  
and long standing. The best feature  
is the rapidity with which it takes  
effect—a rapidity which causes the  
peasants themselves to declare the  
treatment to be miraculous. The ef-  
fect is due to the stimulation of cer-  
tain organs in the body itself, espe-  
cially the spleen, causing an in-  
creased activity of forces whose nor-  
mal function it is to protect the body  
by aiding it to throw off infection.

The stimulating action of X-rays on  
the spleen is well known, but its ap-  
plication in malarial treatment is  
new.

The author summarizes modern  
methods of fighting malaria as fol-  
lows:

1. Destruction of the Anopheles  
mosquito.  
2. Protection of doors and win-  
dows by wire gauze.  
3. The use of salts of quinin.

Under the first of these heads he  
relates the effective measures taken  
by covering stagnant water with  
kerosene oil, as at the Isthmus of  
Panama, Hongkong, Port Said, New  
Orleans, and elsewhere. But he adds:  
Here we have to do with numerous  
and wealthy masses of population,  
possessing the means to undertake  
these costly struggles. In Italy, where  
malaria flourishes over vast  
extents of almost uninhabited terri-  
tory, such a method is impossible.  
How could we spread oil over the  
waters of the Pontine Marshes, with  
their miles of rivers and navigable  
canals, to say nothing of their sec-  
ondary canals and ditches, wherein  
mosquitoes swarm in clouds.

With respect to protection by wire  
gauze, which is enjoyed by millions  
of humble homes in our own country,  
he declares that even where the cot-  
tages are provided free of charge

with these conveniences, they are  
rendered useless by the ignorance and  
indifference of the population. He  
remarks:

The great agricultural proprietors  
of the Roman Campagna, of the Pon-  
tine Marshes, and other regions, have  
provided most of the farmhouses  
with such protection, but the results  
have been almost nil, for the inhabi-  
tants say that screens make their  
houses look like prisons. The women  
were particularly difficult about the  
matter, for the screens prevented  
them from throwing their wash wa-  
ter and kitchen garbage out of the  
windows, according to the practice  
followed since remote antiquity. As  
for the wire doors, they disliked them  
because it was a bother to open them  
when their arms were full of pack-  
ages.

The peasants not only reject the  
mechanical means for preventing  
themselves from being stung, but re-  
fuse to submit to treatment with  
quinin. The Roman peasant, having  
observed that well-nourished persons  
are naturally less subject to malaria,  
declares that the best preservative  
from the disease is found in bread,  
wine and ham, and refuses to take  
quinin. The boxes of this precious  
specific, which were formerly widely  
distributed free by the Red Cross  
throughout the Roman Campagna  
and the Pontine Marshes, were ex-  
changed by the recipients for cigars  
at the tobacco stores.

The author makes the illuminating  
remark with regard to the habits of  
the peasants in southern Italy, that  
since they keep their windows closed,  
but always leave the windows and  
door of the stables open, the insects  
attack the domestic animals rather  
than the human beings. He says:

The Anopheles always seeks the  
shade, and it is at night, especially  
at twilight, that it goes in search of  
food. Having the stables convenient,  
it is from the domestic animals that  
the female abstracts the blood of  
which she has need for the maturing  
of her eggs. Thus the presences of  
pigs around the cottages in malarial  
countries acts as a preservative  
against the fever. Smoke is also use-  
ful.

With regard to the use of quinin  
he informs us that in 1900, Profes-  
sor Celli, director of the Institute of  
Hygiene at the University of Rome,  
and deputy in the Italian Parliament,  
induced Parliament to pass a law re-  
quiring the Government to manufac-  
ture salts of quinin and sell them to  
druggists and tobaccoists at a fix  
price, only slightly above cost. The  
next year Celli put through a second  
law obliging municipal governments  
and public enterprises to furnish free  
quinin to peasants and workmen suf-  
fering from malarial fever. In 1904  
legislation was extended to preventive  
treatment as a result of the  
demonstration by Professor Gualdi,  
that quinin was a prophylactic. In  
1917 Dr. Antonio Pais, of the anti-  
malaria health bureau at Terracina,  
discovered that X-rays were capable  
of exciting cellular functions when  
given in suitably small doses. This  
observation led him to experiment  
with radiant energy as a treatment  
for malaria. He demonstrated that  
in chronic malaria the spleen and the  
marrow of the bones exhibit a char-  
acteristic aspect of exhaustion. He  
formed the theory that a proper

amount of gentle stimulation might  
restore the functional activity of  
these organs. Dr. Pais made more  
than 5,000 observations within five  
years, which full confirmed his hy-  
pothesis. X-rays exert a marvelous  
effect, especially in chronic cases in  
which quinin fails, and also in those  
serious cases in which the productive  
activity of the blood is impaired, or  
where tumors of the spleen have pro-  
duced anemia. He was invited by  
Grassi to continue his experiments at  
the anti-malaria station of Fiumicino,  
near Rome. Professor Grassi de-  
scribed the success obtained here in  
these words:

It has been proved indisputably  
that in the treatment of chronic ma-  
laria, X-rays used according to the  
Pais method exert a profound and  
rapid regenerative action, popularly  
termed miraculous. This treatment  
represents the beginning of a new  
era for the numerous populations  
which have been for centuries the in-  
nocent victims of this terrible  
 scourge.—Literary Digest.

**Salesman Wanted**

Established firm increasing sales  
force, offers well paid permanent po-  
sition to worker. Experience unneces-  
sary. Bond required, car an asset.  
Write R. Marken, care Hotel Mar-  
shall, Sikeston, Mo. 1tpd.

Messrs. Hill and Bagby of the  
Hardwick store, spent Sunday in  
Cairo.

Miss Emma Ogilvie, teacher of  
the Armer School, spent the week-  
end with her mother.

C. M. Clay of Mexico, arrived Sat-  
urday to visit with L. M. Stallcup  
and family.

Misses Elizabeth Welch and Irene  
Cox motored to Cape Girardeau last  
Saturday and spent the week-end  
with Miss Bonnie Keith.

William Stoker of Hickman, Ky.,  
arrived Sikeston Saturday for a  
visit with his niece, Mrs. Wm. Gra-  
ham and her mother, Mrs. Hill.

Room and board, or board without  
rooms. All modern conveniences. Hot  
and cold water, furnace heat. Apply  
at 703 Woodlawn Ave., one block  
north of Methodist Church. Phone 5.

One autoist who broke a car spring  
while going through the streets of  
Morley last week, said the people of  
Benton and evangelist were making  
a mistake in the manner of conducting  
the revival. He said they should load  
up the folks in a car and drive thru  
Morley, that this "would shake more  
hell out of them on one trip than  
could be preached out in six months".  
This is rather a rough joke on our  
neighbors thorofores, and we cannot  
vouch for the truth of the statement.  
—Benton Democrat.

Mrs. S. P. Loebe and daughter,  
Dorothy, Miss Mabel Jenks, E. A.  
Story and son Albert Loebe, motored  
up to Blodgett Wednesday afternoon  
to attend a concert there given by the  
Aid Society of the Methodist church.  
Miss Dorothy favored the audience  
with a violin solo. That's the way  
we are supposed to write, we guess,  
but as Dorothy is our daughter we  
would say she went to Blodgett and  
the people favored her by listening  
to a piece she played on the fiddle  
and her mother thought it was fine.  
We are afraid not to say anything  
about it for we might catch her  
when we get home after the paper is  
out.—Charleston Times.

When the living of every man, wo-  
man and child depends upon operat-  
ing industries and payrolls, including  
farming why should questionable leg-  
islative measures, experiments or  
candidates be supported if they tend  
to interfere with or destroy normal  
industrial activity? This is not a  
political question, but an issue for  
every family to consider.

Approximately 40,000 radio receiv-  
ing sets are on farms in 780 counties,  
according to survey among county  
agricultural agents by Federal Bu-  
reau of Agricultural Economics. This  
is an average of 51 sets per county.  
Applying the average to 2850 agri-  
cultural counties, it is estimated there  
are more than 145,000 sets on farms  
throughout the country.

**NEW HOUSES  
FOR SALE**

Small Payment Down, with  
Easy Terms.

**T. A. SLACK**  
Phone 141 J

**"COLD IN THE HEAD"**

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh.  
Those subject to frequent "colds in the  
head" will find that the use of HALL'S  
CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the  
system and render them less liable to  
colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Cat-  
arrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.  
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken  
internally and acts through the  
Blood on the Mucous surfaces of the  
system, thus reducing the inflammation  
and assisting Nature in restoring normal  
conditions.  
All Druggists. Circulars free.  
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**Grove's  
Tasteless  
Chill Tonic**

Destroys Malarial Germs  
in the Blood.

**SAVED SICK SPELLS**

**Black-Draught Found Valuable**  
**a Texas Farmer, Who Has**  
**Known Its Usefulness**  
**Over 30 Years.**

Naples, Texas.—"I have used The-  
dord's Black-Draught for years—I can  
safely say for more than 30 years." De-  
clares Mr. H. H. Cromer, a substantial,  
well-known farmer, residing out from  
here on Route 3.

"I am 43 years old, and when a small  
boy I had indigestion and was puny, and  
my folks gave me a liver regulator. Then  
Black-Draught was advertised and was  
heard of it.

"I began to take Black-Draught, and  
have used it, when needed, ever since.  
I use Black-Draught now in my home,  
and certainly recommend it for any liver  
trouble.

"I have given it a thorough trial, and  
after thirty years can say Black-Draught  
is my stand-by. It has saved me from  
sick spells."

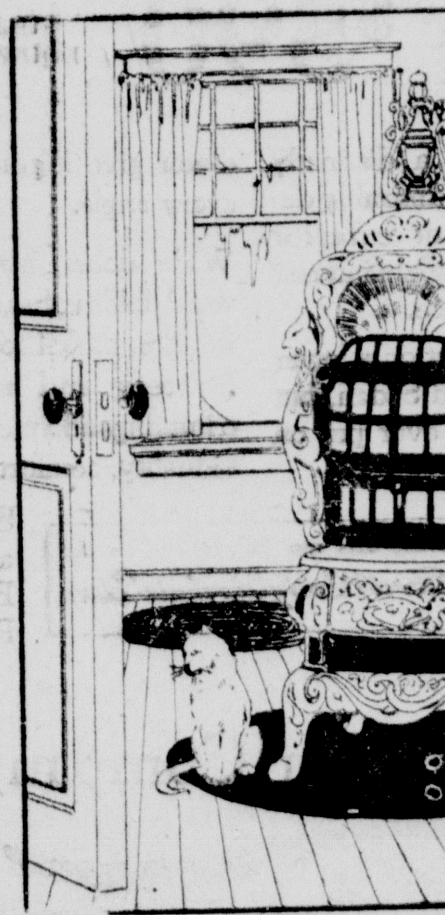
Mr. Cromer writes that he is "never  
out of Black-Draught," and says several  
of his neighbors prefer it to any other  
liver medicine. "I always recommend  
Black-Draught to my friends," he adds.

This valuable, old, powdered liver  
medicine is prepared from medicinal  
roots and herbs, and has none of the bad  
effects so often observed from the use of  
calomel, or other powerful mineral drugs.  
Be sure to get the genuine, Theodor's.  
NC-145

**"When the Frost Is  
on the Pumpkin"**

Take your Kodak and go for a  
stroll through the country. Nature  
has provided in a most lavish  
manner, scenes of wonderful va-  
riety and beauty that you may preserve in  
picture form for the future enjoyment of  
yourself and friends.

The Kodaks which we offer for your choice  
will insure you clean, clear-cut pictures  
under most difficult conditions.

**DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST****Coal  
Economy**

The radiant glow of Old  
King Coal in one of our  
heaters will provide an  
intelligent economy in  
your household. Come in  
and let us explain the  
new fuel-saving advan-  
tages in our heaters and  
ranges. And they are  
easy to operate. The un-  
usual beauty of their de-  
sign will lend itself to  
your approval.

If winter comes before  
you see these heaters,  
the wasted heat would  
provide one of these new  
models.

Phone 150

**Cole Furniture Company**



## BENTON WILL ERECT THE COMMUNITY BUILDING

The Benton Community Club is up buy eight of these eighty-eight lots and doing. Meetings have been held and a town park and tourist camp on several nights since the last publication of the Democrat.

Wednesday night a membership fourth of the lots. The community fee of 50c per year was made, and building is to be erected on two of about forty people have paid this fee. The lots, and this will enhance the and are charter members of the club. value of the entire tract.

A legislative committee composed of One of the streets in the addition Steve Barton, J. Sherwood Smith, will be opened up on through to Lam Dr. U. P. Haw, L. Waldschmidt, was bert, and it is figured the lots can be appointed to draft the constitution sold at a very reasonable figure and and by-laws.

Friday night a finance committee consisting of Emil Steck, H. D. Rodgers, and C. A. Leedy was appointed to confer with the executive committee and arrange for the finances that will be necessary to put over the building plans.

This committee was appointed after Dan McCoy of Sikeston had given the club an option on the old spear field and had given a very attractive offer to the land. Mr. McCoy, who bought the land three years ago, made a liberal donation (in case the lots are bought) and he is the only out-of-the-Benton-community member in the club. Men and women over 21 years of age, who are interested in Benton community or school are expected to join the club.

At the meeting Friday night Chairman Hunter said the club had more to do than put up the community building, and that it should be constantly on the alert for the betterment of the community, taking the place of the Rotary and Lions Clubs in the cities.

The cotton and corn show subscription was brought up and about \$30 was subscribed, Benton's share of the premium money being \$25. The balance will be used to good advantage. An entertainment committee made up of Bower Aly, Alden Pinney, A. L. Daniel, Vince Hesserer and Martine Tirmenstein was appointed by the chair to assist Mr. Renner in arranging for the night program.

The finance and executive committees met Monday night and presented on the following night the result of their deliberations.

The plan of the club is to sell the sunny slope on the east side of town

in lots and use the profit from the sale for the erection of the community center. The school is expecting to buy eight of these eighty-eight lots and doing. Meetings have been held and a town park and tourist camp on several nights since the last publication of the Democrat.

This would dispose of about one-tenth of the tract. The old town has never had the word failure written across any of its matters. She has tackled, and this fine move will be no exception. Get into the spirit of the undertaking as it means much, our opinion, to this section.—Benton Democrat.

Miss Hyacinth Sheppard spent the week-end with Miss Elsie Smart in New Madrid.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one Burroughs adding machine, good condition. Apply to J. E. Dover, Sikeston, Mo. 1 mo.

The Sikeston Mutual Association has issued close to 1300 insurance policies since their starting business thirty days ago. The amount in dollars is about \$1,268,000, which is very satisfactory to the organizers.

O. K. Mainord has resigned his position as salesman at the H. J. Liggett Mercantile Co. in this city and has accepted a position with the Dempster Furniture Co. at Sikeston. Mr. Mainord will study balancing while there, with the view of becoming a licensed undertaker.—New Madrid Record.

Mrs. E. W. Harrelson was hostess to the Methodist Missionary Society Thursday afternoon with a social meeting. Mrs. W. A. Humphreys, as leader, had arranged a splendid program, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The meeting was concluded with the serving of an elegant salad luncheon.—New Madrid Record.

## CHAFFEE 'SOFT DRINKS' HARD, OFFICERS SAY

J. J. Astor and J. R. Erwin, proprietors of Jake's Place at Chaffee, a soft drink stand, were arrested when Federal Prohibition Agent Hogz and Sheriff Kirkendall and Deputy Sheriff Scott raided the place on Friday night. Fifteen pints of whisky were found, the officers said.

Astor and Erwin were brought here today and taken before the United States Commissioner Russell L. Dearmont, and were to be released this afternoon on \$1000 bonds.

Walter J. Kittle, A. W. Summers, J. T. Springer and Willie Conual, arrested by the officers near Vanduser on Thursday on liquor charges, were released Friday night on bonds, signed by August H. Boller and J. D. Itiley.—Cape Missourian.

Mrs. W. B. Robinson is visiting relatives in Charleston.

J. T. Foster and A. F. Lindsay and families were down below East Prairie, Sunday on a hunting expedition. A good time was had and a few nuts.

Mrs. Mary Shields of Houston, Texas, who has been visiting her son, Albert, had the misfortune to fall in the home of her son and fracture her hip.

The fire department was called out Sunday morning to the Vernon Vaughn property on North Ranney. The fire was put out without any damage to the property.

Mrs. W. C. Bowman, Mrs. Lyman Bowman, Misses Mildred Bowman and Ford Bowman and Mrs. Lyman Bowman's little son, motored to Vanduser Sunday afternoon.

J. W. Sarff of Morehouse was in Sikeston Friday. He stated that the Poland Chinas that were sold in his sale at Gideon last Wednesday, brought an average of \$40.

Mrs. H. W. Baker, Jr. and daughter, Miss Ruth, Mrs. H. W. Baker, Sr. and Mrs. Charles Prow motored to Vanduser Monday afternoon and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Craven Watkins.

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE.

(Items for last week)

Mrs. Josephine Hart returned from Cairo Thursday evening, where she had been for several days having dental work done.

Mrs. Sam Fisher returned from Charleston Thursday evening, after spending a couple of weeks with her son, Glenn Fisher and family. She will return to Logansport, Ind., on Thursday.

Robert Vasseiman of St. Louis is visiting J. V. Baker and taking advantage of the hunting season.

The farmers about Morehouse are making up orders for a carload of sodal dynamite which can be bought from the government at carload lots at one-fourth the cost of dynamite. Sikeston people are invited to send in orders to Bryce Edwards.

John Boswell has been loading out several carloads of corn. He says he has orders for a large quantity from the South.

J. W. Sarff held a sale of purebred Poland Chinas on his farm near Gideon, Wednesday. Several from Sikeston and Morehouse attended the sale. The hogs sold well until the wants of the limited buyers were satisfied. The offering was said to be of the very best to be seen anywhere.

The road from Morehouse to Dexter has been closed and padlocked. No one will be permitted to go thru until the last mile between Morehouse and Wabita is completed, which with good weather, will take about two weeks, according to contractor Davis. The only detour possible is by way of Bell City and Bloomfield.

Harry Barnett has been substituting at teaching for Miss Edwards, who is ill.

The Methodist Missionary Society met with Mrs. J. W. Spence this week and the final preparations were made for the Thanksgiving bazaar.

In the afternoon they will hold a bazaar and here you will be able to buy your Christmas presents at the right price. All kinds of fancy work will be for sale as well as dolls for the children. A cafeteria supper will be served at supper time. In the evening an admission of ten cents will be charged for the evening program, which will be worth your while to hear. Everyone is urged to come and bring a white elephant with them as there will be a white elephant sale.

## TAMMANY CHIEF FOR DR YLAW MODIFICATION

French Lick, Ind., November 17.—Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, today came out in favor of a plank in the next national Democratic platform pronouncing in favor of amending the national prohibition law in such manner that it could be rigidly enforced without working undue hardship on the people.

It is no secret that he is an advocate of action by Congress that would leave the Volstead act elastic enough to permit states where the people are so minded to resume the manufacture and traffic in beer and wine of an alcoholic content which, while light, would be far in excess of the limitation of one-half of 1 per cent fixed by the present law.

"In any event," Murphy said, "it is time that the matter was settled one way or the other in an authoritative manner by the voters themselves. A liberal plank in the Democratic national platform would pave the way for a referendum on this question and afford voters throughout the country their first real opportunity to indicate their preference. That seems to me fair and, I have no doubt, it would be a good thing for the country as it would set at rest for a long time to come agitation on this subject and give us a chance to think about other things."

Connecticut with 14 delegates, Illinois with 58, Maine with 12, Maryland with 16, Massachusetts with 36, Missouri with 36, New Jersey with 28, New York with 90, Rhode Island with 10, 38 out of the 76 from Pennsylvania and possibly Kentucky's 26, are regarded here as available for a liberal nucleus in the convention.

Mrs. Murray Kline entertained the Bridge Club and several other friends Saturday night.

Mrs. Byars, wife of Dr. Byars of Caruthersville, arrived in Sikeston Monday afternoon to be with her mother.

Mayor Felker and Attorney Montgomery are strutting around quite a bit on account of the arrival of boy babies at their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse French entertained Thursday evening of last week complimentary to Mr. French's brother, H. C. French. Mr. French left Saturday for San Francisco, from where he will sail for Hong Kong, China. He is attached to the Flag ship of the Asiatic Fleet.

## GOV. HYDE TELLS WHY HE OPPOSED SPECIAL SESSION

Jefferson City, Mo., November 15.—Unless the unexpected happens, Gov. Hyde will not call a special session of the Legislature to enact a road fund measure. Hyde virtually says as much in a statement he issued a few minutes before he took a Missouri Pacific train for Kansas City yesterday.

Hyde previously stated that unless reasonably assured that two-thirds of the members of both Houses would agree to support one or more measures, prepared by the Joint Committee of the two Houses on Road and Highways, it would be useless to call a special session. The committees of the two Houses, yesterday in a resolution embodying several propositions, agreed to a plan.

The Governor condemned this resolution before the conference as soon as it was read. He said it was too indefinite. He repeated the statement today.

The Governor states that a special session of the Legislature would cost \$3000 a day and would be useless unless a measure is approved by members of the Legislature.

The Governor's final statement follows:

"I desire to do all that I reasonably can to meet the demand to speed up the road program. It was for this reason that I called the meeting of the Road Committee of the House and Senate to meet at Jefferson City. In my call I stated:

"I believe most Missourians take pride in the record of the Highway Commission and desire to speed up the work of completing Missouri's highways as much as possible. With this I am in hearty accord.

"I am not a partisan of any special plan. It would be intolerable, however, and detrimental to the road program if the Legislature should divide its votes between a multiplicity of plans and fail to agree upon any.

"I expected, indeed, I had a right to expect, these committees to formulate some definite plan whereby the building of highways could be speeded up. The men called to the meeting constitute the regular highway committees of the Legislature. They have studied the highway program. They are familiar with its problems. They are representatives of the membership of the Legislature. It is their duty to recommend specific and definite laws to the Legislature. I presumed they would act for the best interest of the state without regard to party lines.

"A session of the Legislature costs about \$3000 a day. At the expense of a few postage stamps these committees could draft a bill or bills embodying their recommendations. They are the same identical men who have this same duty to perform if the Legislature were in session. They are not uniformed. It is not credible they would shrink from recommending, even urging, their own views upon this great question to their fellow-citizens.

"Nevertheless they could not, or would not, agree upon anything definite. They passed a resolution which does not recommend any course of action or any program. Their resolution 'suggests' only that, if a special session is called they will meet and consider the advisability of enacting:

(a) An inspection fee of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline.

(b) An amendment increasing license fees a reasonable amount.

(c) An amendment authorizing bonds.

(d) A new law to raise sufficient revenue (\$15,000,000 annually would be required) to build the roads without bonds."

"This resolution embodies all the divergent views on the road problem which could exist, and if a session were called upon the basis of that resolution, it would open a vista of endless debate at \$3000 per day with no reasonable certainty of constructive legislation. The resolution presents nothing definite in result, it promises nothing but uncertainty. To call a session upon such a basis means to throw open the whole subject of highways. If the resolution be the embodiment of the sentiment of the selected men comprising the road committees of the Legislature, what probably is the sentiment of the other members?"

Mrs. V. A. Perkins of New Madrid spent Wednesday with Mrs. R. A. McCord.

FOUND—A ladies glove on the road between Sikeston and Bertrand. Owner can get same and pay for ad by calling at The Standard office.

The open meeting of the Woman's Club will be held at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sikes Tuesday afternoon from three until five. All friends of the Club are cordially invited.

## Cloth Of Human Hair

Tons of human hair are being turned into cloth by a Southern factory to supply the demand of cotton-seed oil mills of that section for a fabric that will withstand, for a time, at least, a pressure of 4000 to 4500 pounds a square inch. Only that made from hair is strong enough. Formerly it was woven from camel's hair, but the price of that product went to such high levels as to prohibit its use.

After a series of tests a method was devised for weaving human hair in specially constructed machines. The search for a sufficient supply to keep the factory going ended in China, where buyers found a veritable army of coolies ready to sacrifice their long queues for American money. Bound in huge bales, the hair arrives at the factory for weaving, having already been inspected and sterilized on the way over from the Orient. Combed and carded, it is twisted into threads and fed into the looms, where it is woven into rolls of cloth one-half inch thick, the bolt weighing 400 pounds.

One of the most interesting natural wonders in central Pennsylvania is the Huntington County ice mine, which affords a convenient place for outing parties on a nearby picnic ground to cool beverages.

Poisoning rats as a measure to prevent plague is said to be dangerous because as long as the fleas stay on the rats they are not dangerous, but when the rat dies they leave his body for another warm-blooded host.

## Companions of Autumn

The twilight hours of life bring comfy evenings at home where books are to be read and delicate finery to be fashioned. Under an artificial light these longer hours require a most careful consideration of the lenses you are going to use to relieve the eyes of undue strain.

Learn to rest the eyes wisely. It is the expression of calm, of restfulness, that dignity which lends itself to ideal repose.



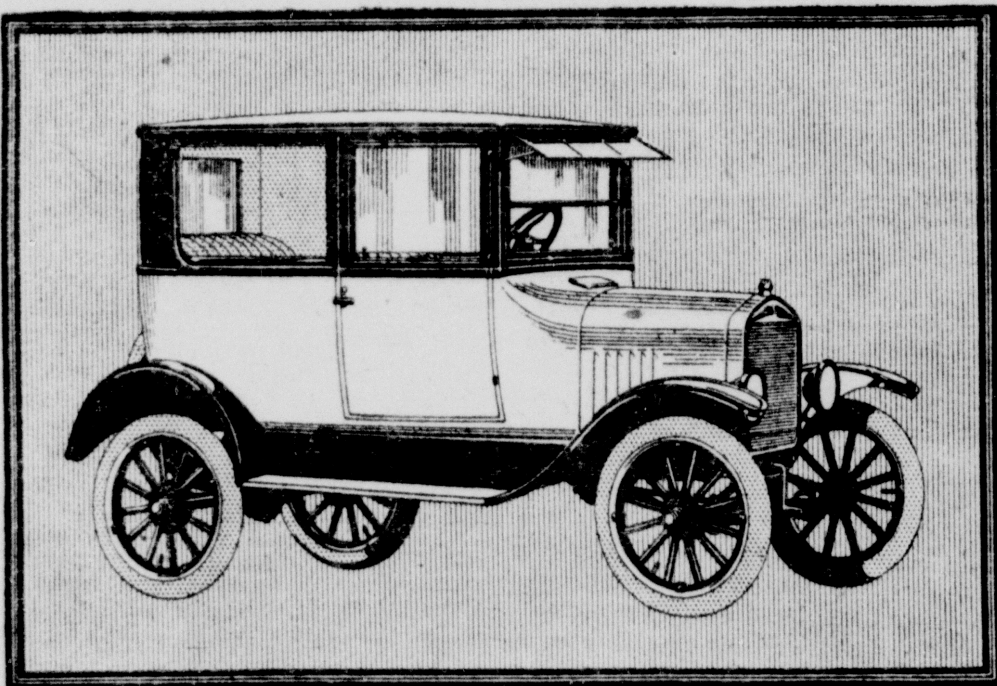
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Eyesight Specialist

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## A New Body Type



THE **Tudor** SEDAN

F.O.B. DETROIT

**\$590**

FULLY EQUIPPED

The Tudor Sedan is a distinctly new Ford body type, admirably designed for harmony of exterior appearance and excellence of interior comfort and convenience.

At \$590, its price is not only lower than any previous Ford Sedan, but lower than any sedan ever put on the American market.

Body lines, long-panel rear quarter windows, broad cowl and high radiator

give it grace and poise from every angle.

Wide doors, hinged to open forward, folding front seats, well spaced interior, dark brown broadcloth upholstery and attractive interior trimmings add measurably to its individuality, comfort and convenience.

See this exceptionally desirable new Ford product in Ford showrooms.

These cars can be obtained on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan

Stubbs Motor Company, Inc.

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## Winter Comfort Tops



A Rex Winter Top will, at a moderate cost, turn your car into a snug, warm, all-weather car. Stop in the first chance you have and let us show you how easily and economically we can make the change for you.

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## Baking Powder

**SAME PRICE  
for over 30 years**

**25 Ounces for 25¢**  
(more than a pound and a half  
for a quarter)

**Use less than of higher priced brands**

MILLIONS OF POUNDS BOUGHT BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

## BETTER THE ROADS MORE MONEY SAVED

If the figures could be made showing the cost of poor roads to the automobile owners of the State, a great hue and cry would be raised to speed up the road program. In the course of business few figure the cost that poor roads mean to them.

Recently a motorist was encountered who kept accurate records of his automobile expenses. He said:

"I started it when I got my car and never left off. The speedometer keeps running along—don't have to pay any attention to that except the first day of the month when I put down the total, figure my mileage for the month and then the mile cost.

"I can tell you to a cent what it costs to run this little coupe and my big car, too. It's easy to figure, once you've got the habit of putting down the items. I know how many miles from this set and that and how many from a gallon of this or other gas. And it's saved me some money.

"But even more interesting and important is the line I get on the roads. If every car owner would keep track and watch the roads getting better and better and his car expenses dropping lower and lower, we'd hurry up the road building hereabouts. I've found out to my own satisfaction that it takes nearly twice as much gas on an old-time muddy road as on those which have been built up, the increased expense on tires is still greater, and you rattle and bang your car to pieces twice as fast.

"You'll never hear one of us fellows who keep track of costs kicking about paying toward better roads—we cannot get 'em fast enough."

Black or white satin blouses with gold embroidery, in Chinese panel form, or floral designs, are adding to the vogue of the costume blouse. Jade and red satin are also being worn.

## PAVING WORK PROGRESS— ING ON CAIRO ROAD

The Energy company has wonderfully started pouring the Cairo-Poplar Bluff road from the bridge over Palmer lake to the east, Thursday afternoon of last week.

From the city limits to the bridge was finished Thursday on the equipment was moved across the bridge and the pouring from the bridge to the point where the road crosses the Frisco railway was started.

The Energy company has wonderful, modern machinery and is making splendid time. The character of the work being done is declared to be the best.

The contractors are using every modern device, including such minute details as mechanical turntables for turning trucks used in hauling concrete from the mixing station at Empire, instead of taking the time for turning them under their own power.

The Cairo-P. B. road is to be an eighteen foot concrete pavement in this county. The same construction extends across the St. Francis flood basin in Stoddard county. From there east it is a Class A gravel road.

Where the dump of the road comes to Palmer lake bridge there is a great fill. This fill is rip-rapped and certainly a finer job of this kind of work was never seen here. The dump appears to be in such shape that it can withstand the ravages of any rush of water which might pass thru the Pam-r lake course.—Poplar Bluff Democrat.

Babylonia took a census regularly the first being taken before 3800 B. C.

Analyzing cost records and farm-management systems on 28,000 farms is one of the diverse roles played by the United States Department of Agriculture the past year. The purpose of this work is to discover the factors that make for an efficient, businesslike agriculture, and then to spread the gospel of better farm management among farmers.

## NEW HUGHES FILM IS— A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

Rupert Hughes, Goldwyn author-director, in his new photoplay, "Look Your Best", which comes to the Majestic theatre on Thursday or one day, has reverted from Middle Western towns to New York City, mainly, for the locale of his new picture. It is not a story of the Irish either, as was his "Hold Your Horses", "From the Ground Up" and "Come On Over." The principal characters are all Italian-Americans. The story is a comedy-drama of small town vaudeville life. It begins in New York, shifts to the small towns covered by the vaudeville tour and comes back to the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Mr. Hughes has blended much comedy in the story of pretty Perla Quaranta, daughter of an Italian organ grinder, who is given a vaudeville engagement with Carlo Bruni's "butterfly dance act" when one of the girls becomes so fat that the wire which supports her in the air is likely to break. John Krug, Bruni's stage mechanic and wire-man, discovered Perla and took a proprietary interest in her, expecting an amorous reward. But Perla did not welcome his advances and Krug plotted against her—he plotted to get her put on more avoirdupois than a butterfly girl should have—Perla was simply devoted to food—and then have a supporting wire break. But Bruni, himself in love with Perla, discovered Krug's treachery and the fight which ensued landed both in jail. But upon Bruni's release, Perla married him and their career led them to the Metropolitan Opera House, but always they had to eschew the food and the sweets they loved for the sake of their art.

Goldwyn gave the director an excellent cast with Colleen Moore and Antonio Moreno in the leading roles of Perla and Bruni. Earl Metcalfe was especially engaged for the part of Krug. Other players are William Orlamond, Orpha Alba, Martha Mattox and Francis McDonald, Robert Brodin was the cameraman and Cedric Gibbons the art director. The picture holds a universal appeal—an appeal to which women particularly will respond.

Much yellow silk is now raised in Japan.

About \$100,000,000 was spent in the United States during 1920 for furs.

Among the interesting birds imported into this country during the month of September was a "kiwi" shipped from New Zealand for the National Zoological Park at Washington. The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture issues permits for all shipments of foreign mammals and birds, and inspects them when necessary in order to protect this country from the introduction of species which may prove injurious to agriculture. The kiwi, which is native only to New Zealand, and even there approaching extinction, is rarely imported into the United States. The present specimen is the first that has been on exhibition in the National Zoological Park for 15 years. The last shipment was made in January, 1906. One of the birds coming in at that time lived two years.

## MORE REVENUE OR HALT IN STATE ROAD WORK

Jefferson City, November 16.—Highway construction now in progress in all of the counties of this State under the \$60,000,000 building program probably will have to be halted in half of those counties next year if Gov. Hyde's reluctance to call a special session of the Legislature to provide additional revenue for the State road fund persists.

Experts of the State Highway Department have said that construction probably would cease in nearly all of the counties in 1925 unless more money was provided. This would mean at least a two-year delay in completion of the State road system instead of moving forward that date.

For, with shortened funds, the department will have to break up the force of technical men and other skilled employees which has been trained into a cohesive unit. This organization has cut down the proportionate overhead from approximately 10 per cent in 1920, when less than \$100,000 of building was being done a month, to about three per cent now, when each month's work exceeds \$500,000.

About a year was required to organize the department as now constituted, with about 900 regular employees. At least that time would have to elapse again, if the process must be repeated, should the Legislature in 1925 decide that the roads be built in that and in the next two years, instead of during a 10 or 12 year period.

The fear is widely expressed here that Chairman Theodore Gary of Kansas City, who has been the moving force in execution of the program so far, and Chief Engineer B. H. Piepmeier, technical and active executive head of the department, will resign if Hyde persists in a "safety first" attitude toward the Legislature.

Inquiry by the Post-Dispatch as to Gary's intentions in his respect brought reply today as follows:

"There is no disagreement between the Governor and myself. I am not urging him to call an extra session. The commission has pointed out that without additional revenue and authority for the issuance of more bonds in 1924 and 1925 the splendid progress now being made will have to be slowed down to nothing by October of next year."

Piepmeier and Gov. Hyde, who conferred with Gary yesterday in Kansas City, have not returned.

The department has about 400 separate road projects under contract throughout the State, a large part of which will be completed before January or early next year. Twenty-seven new ones will be placed under contract this month and probably 100 more in January or February, with the approximately \$5,500,000, which will be available from all sources for construction work next year. By August, in the peak of construction season, however, instead of having 400 to 500 projects in operation throughout the State, connecting the isolated patches that now are scattered in 114 and more places, activity will have dropped to less than 200 jobs. Some counties will have several, others none.

Thus, completion of the St. Louis-Kansas City, St. Louis-Springfield, St. Louis-Hannibal and all other roads of the State system would be postponed indefinitely.

This is because the increasing necessity for maintenance is eating into the road fund. Planners of the State bond issue did not intend for maintenance to come from the motor vehicle license fund, but the people provided for that by adopting a later amendment to the Constitution. Motor vehicle licenses this year have produced \$3,960,000, and next year may go a few thousand higher.

A government forest experiment station established in St. Paul will study the perpetuation of the hardwood lumber supply on which the furniture industries of the lake states depend.

Mrs. Caroline Jones of Rome, Ga., enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in the United States who owns and operates an advertising poster plant. She took over the large business following the death of her husband.

Missouri had at the last Federal Census a total of 102,939 purebred cattle, of which 83,902 were beef breeds and 19,037 dairy breeds. The listing by breeds follows: Aberdeen Angus, 12,916; Galloway, 1,114; Hereford, 32,609; Polled Durham, 2,309; Shorthorns, 30,517; all other beef breeds, 437. Dairy breeds: Ayrshire, 110; Brown Swiss, 135; Guernsey, 760; Holstein, 5,569; Jerseys, 10,708; all other dairy breeds, 1,755. In Shorthorns, Missouri was 5th but is now 4th, in Jerseys 5th and in Herefords 4th.

## The Necessity For Adequate Transportation Rates!

LOWER freight rates are being demanded of the railroad companies from every quarter of the country and the lower rates are sought on every kind of commodity. The demands are made with the assertions that the lower rates are needed in order to help one class or another to a more prosperous condition.

Were it possible to grant reduced freight rates without injury to the railroads, there would be some justification for the demands. However, it is not possible. Reduced rates would seriously cripple the railroads, many of which, even now, with the greatest volume of traffic in history, are failing to earn a fair return on their fair valuations. And rates that will cripple or bankrupt the railroads will not help the rest of the country.

We had an example of special rate reductions when, in 1921, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered especially drastic cuts in the rates on grain, grain products and hay, and other farm products. And, subsequently, effective July 1, 1922, the carriers were required to concede general reductions in the rates on all commodities. Those reductions, it was hoped, would be of benefit to farmers. The result was not what was hoped for. We are told that farmers are in worse condition than they were prior to the reductions. And still, in view of these facts, there are some persons who profess to believe that another freight reduction will solve the problem.

Those reductions have been the cause of many of the Middle Western railroads failing to earn any net profits in the last two years. Further reductions can only result in one of two things. Either the railroads must absorb even greater deficits or they would be compelled to curtail the service now being given. The nation as a whole suffers when the railroads suffer. And most certainly the country will suffer if the character of transportation service is permitted or forced to deteriorate.

What farmers need is not lower freight rates but higher prices for what they produce and sell. The farmer must have a market that will provide a price that represents cost of production plus a fair profit.

Railroads must have the same thing.

Railroads are not asking for subsidies. What the railroads want is an opportunity to work out their salvation without being handicapped with additional restrictions and regulations arbitrarily placed upon them by legislative action. Given a fair opportunity, with adequate rates, the railroads can be depended upon to do their part. Their recent records offer sufficient proof of this.

The Missouri Pacific and every employee of the company along the 7,300 miles of the system are bending every effort to give to the shipping and traveling public an adequate transportation service. Our recent records speak for themselves. We want to further develop and improve the Missouri Pacific so as to give to the public even better and more transportation service.

I solicit co-operation and suggestions.



*W. T. Walker*  
President,  
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Eight-room frame dwelling, in Salem, Missouri; lot 66x216; good repair; a bargain; terms.

**W. T. WALKER**  
Charleston, Mo.

**666**

is a Prescription prepared for  
COLDS, FEVER AND GRIPPE  
It's the most speedy remedy we know.  
PREVENTING PNEUMONIA

**After  
Every  
Meal**

A universal custom  
that benefits every-  
body.  
Aids digestion,  
cleanses the teeth,  
soothes the throat.

**WRIGLEYS**

a good thing  
to remember

Sealed in  
its Purify  
Package

**THE  
FLAVOR LASTS**

The women in the United States are insured for more than \$1,000,000 each.

The soybean will produce a milk at one-sixth the cost of ordinary milk, and with a fat content of 20 per cent.

## A Remedy for Piles

Ask your Druggist (whom you know) what he knows about PAZO OINTMENT as a Remedy for Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c.

## A Chest of Silver



A Gift that will delight any Housewife on Thanksgiving Day is a Chest of Silver selected from the many beautiful designs we have on display.

We are offering every piece of Community Silverware  
in our house at 20 per cent off

**FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY**  
Hardware Department Telephone 205



# Making a Patient For The Doctor

When you've nearly broken your back pulling up rugs and carpets—  
And you've worked harder at getting them beaten than if you had done it yourself—  
And tugged at mattresses until you could hardly lift your arms—  
And carried ladders and climbed and reached and strained till you're so tired you can't get George's dinner—

## And Then You Get a Grand Prize Eureka Vacuum Cleaner

And it glides over your rugs and cleans them through and through—  
And renovates your mattresses right on the bed—  
And makes your draperies fresh and immaculate—  
And brightens your upholstery—and does it all so quickly that you actually have plenty of time for visiting or the show—  
Oh! G-r-r-r-s!! Ain't it a g-r-r-r-and and glor-i-o-u-s f-e-e-l-i-n-g.

(With apologies to Briggs)

## Union Electric Light & Power Co.

See Our Window Display

Divided Payments On Your Light Bills

Make This An Electrical Christmas

### The New Madrid Earthquake

The slight earth tremor felt here two weeks ago was a sinister reminder of the not generally known fact that 112 years ago—a mere tick of the clock, thinking in terms of geologic time—Northeast Arkansas was the center of the most terrific seismic disturbance that has occurred on the North American continent within the knowledge of man.

This mighty cataclysm is known as the New Madrid earthquake, after the little frontier settlement in what is now the southeasterly tip of Missouri, that was destroyed in its throes. Although scientific literature in this country and Europe give it a place among the great earthquakes of the world, the phenomenon attracted relatively little attention on account of the unsettled condition of the country at the time.

Compared with the New Madrid quake as to violence, intensity and duration, the San Francisco and Charleston earthquakes were but mild and gentle tremors. Their seriousness sprang from the density of population and the factors which brought fire in the wake of the shock. What would occur in a city attacked by such a tremendous disturbance of the earth's crust as the New Madrid quake is awful to contemplate.

While contemporaneous scientific

records of the New Madrid quake are incomplete, merging into tradition, geologists have since read the story in the mute evidence left upon the terrain, and the picture they have drawn is a terrible one that kindles horror in the imagination.

The area of principal disturbance lay mostly in Northeast Arkansas in the form of an ellipsis with its southern tip resting near what is now Marked Tree in Poinsett county, its eastern end extending across the Mississippi into Tennessee.

The initial shock, which was the most severe of a succession of shocks that continued almost daily for several months, came without warning a little after 2 o'clock on the morning of December 16, 1811. The inhabitants of New Madrid were suddenly awakened by the groaning and cracking of the timbers in the houses in which they were sleeping. Chimneys crashed to the ground, chairs and tables were overturned and roofs collapsed.

The dismayed settlers hurriedly groped their way from their houses to escape the falling debris. Outside a new horror confronted them, for the ground everywhere was so violently agitated that they were thrown down as often as they rose to their feet. Great fissures opened in the soil swallowing houses and trees. In the forest surrounding the doomed town giant trees crashing to the ground as if they had been bowled over by a mighty tornado.

To these fallen trees the inhabitants fled, taking refuge on the horizontal trunks to keep from being engulfed in the yawning chasms that were opening up about them.

Clad only in their night clothes, they remained shivering in the night air until morning. Every few minutes a fresh shock would add to their horror and the superstitious believed the end of the world was at hand and, huddled in little groups, they prayed fervently and awaited the end they were certain was at hand.

Daylight brought little improvement to their situation, for early in the morning another shock, preceded by a mighty subterranean rumbling and fully as serious as the first, was experienced. The ground rose and fell as great waves in the earth, like the long low swell of the sea, passed across its surface tilting the few trees that remained upright until their branches interlocked and opening new fissures in the soil as the surface of the ground was twisted and bent by the terrific force from below.

Along the Mississippi Valley from the mouth of the Arkansas northward nearly to St. Louis and eastward to the Ohio river, the southern Indiana landslides swept down the sides of the steeper bluffs and hillsides, the river banks caved profusely; large areas were uplifted in the shape of domes several miles in diameter, while still larger areas were depressed sometimes as much as 20 feet, the suddenly formed valleys rapidly filling with underground and surface water.

Throughout the whole area of principal disturbance, the earth's surface was tossed about like the waves of the sea. Now and then cross shores produced a boiling action that churned the ground up like mighty charges of dynamite, were being discharged deep below the surface.

"During the more intense moments of the prolonged series of shocks the Mississippi and Ohio rivers were madly agitated, and on the morning of December 16, a great gulf opened in the Mississippi near New Madrid, temporarily interrupting the flow of the great stream.

of the earth. A moment more and the chasm filled, but the strong sides of the flat boat were crumpled to pieces in the convulsive efforts of the floor to obtain its wonted level.

The return currents of the great waves that overwhelmed the banks, sweeping sometimes for miles inland, carried with them uprooted trees that were carried out into the river and forming into snags on sand bars, put in almost complete stop to navigation. Sand bars gave way and whole islands disappeared. It is recorded that as far south as Vicksburg, the first severe shock caused an island opposite the town to disappear, engulfing an encampment of river pirates who had made their headquarters on the island.

In a 126-page printed bulletin about the New Madrid earthquake, published in 1912 by the United States Geological Survey, the author, Myron L. Fuller, thus describes the succession of shocks that occurred, as ascertained by his thorough investigation of the earthquake as told in the accounts of contemporaries, and in the equally striking and corroborating records that may still be read at many points in the affected region:

"During December 16 and 17, shocks continued at short intervals but gradually diminished in intensity. They occurred at longer intervals until January 23, when there was another shock similar in intensity and destructiveness to the first. This shock was followed by about two weeks of quiescence, but on February 7 there were several alarming and destructive shocks, the last equalling or surpassing any previous disturbance, and for several days the earth was in a nearly constant tremor.

"For fully a year from this date small shocks occurred at intervals of a few days, but as there were no other destructive shocks the people gradually became accustomed to the vibrations and gave little or no further attention to them."

A strange phenomenon in connection with the most violent quakes and one which added to the horror of that terrible night of December 16, was the release of great clouds of sulphurous gases, which are supposed to have welled up from abyssal depths thru the fissures made by the vast warping of the earth's crust.

While the destructive features of the quake were confined to a comparatively small section of the Mississippi valley, the vibrations communicated through bedrocks were felt throughout more than half of the United States, and over an area of over 1,000,000 square miles clocks were stopped, water in springs and wells boiled and bells rung in church steeples swayed by the tremors. A large church bell in Charleston, S. C., was repeatedly rung during the succession of shocks designated collectively as the New Madrid earthquake.

After the earthquake had moderated, Northeastern Arkansas exhibited a melancholy aspect of chasms, of sand covering the earth, of trees thrown down, or lying at an angle of 45 degrees, or split in the middle", to quote Flint, the geologist.

Caruthersville, Mo., was another frontier settlement that suffered severely. The settlement, which consisted of a hundred families and which was located in a wide and very deep and fertile bottom, was broken up. Flint wrote, "When I passed it and stopped to contemplate the traces of the catastrophe which remained after seven years, the crevices where the earth had burst were sufficiently manifest, and the whole region was covered with sand to a depth of two or three feet. The surface was red with oxide pyrites of iron, and the sand blows, as they were called, were abundantly mixed with this kind of earth, and with pieces of pit coal. But two families remained in the whole settlement.

When I resided there, this district, formerly so rich, level and beautiful, had the most melancholy of all aspects of decay, the tokens of former

inhabitation and cultivation, which were now mementos of desolation and desertion. Large and beautiful left uncultivated, house uninhabited, deep chasms in the earth, obvious at frequent intervals—such was the face of the country, although the people had for years become so accustomed to frequent and small shocks, which do no essential injury, that the lands were gradually rising again in value, and New Madrid was slowly rebuilding, with frail buildings adapted to the apprehension of the people.

In Louisville, Ky., the communicated shocks during the New Madrid earthquake were sometimes so severe as to threaten the destruction of the town. Buildings oscillated and ground against each other, brick walls split and some yielded, chimneys, parapets and gable ends toppled to the ground. The shocks were recorded with an improved seismograph by Jared Brooks, an amateur scientist of Louisville at the time. In his classified list he records a total of 1874 shocks between December 16, 1811, and March 15, 1812, but many more occurred in the succeeding months for over a year. Of the 1874 shocks recorded by Brooks, eight are classified as violent, 10 as very severe, 35 moderate, 65 generally perceptible and 1,756 as indistinctly felt.

Most of the deaths from the earthquake were drownings along the Mississippi river. That very few were crushed to death by falling debris was due to the fortunate circumstance that the region where the greatest disturbance occurred was very thinly settled and without large towns with brick and stone buildings to collapse and crush the inhabitants.

The geological evidences of the havoc wrought by the New Madrid earthquake are still abundant in the northeastern part of the state, particularly in Poinsett, Craighead and Mississippi counties, Tyronza and Marked Tree are located in the midst of an area in which the marked fissures occurred, and the remains of these huge cracks in the earth are still visible. Blytheville is located on one of the great domes uplifted during the quake in many places old trees that were tilted by the quake, in connection with other landmarks, interesting evidence. No other feature of the New Madrid region, however, is so striking as the sunk lands that resulted from the local settling of the alluvial deposits of Western Tennessee, Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas. The largest single area of sunk land is the St. Francis lands in Craighead and Mississippi counties. Here thousands of acres were so depressed that they were converted into deep lakes and swamps. In some places the level of the ground was lowered as much as 20 feet. The action is attributed to the displacement of underlying quicksand by the quake.

Eye witnesses describe the movement and fissuring as having been accomplished by the "blowing up of the earth with loud explosions." Water and mud were thrown up violently from the fissures to a considerable height.

A civil engineer named Eringier said: "The water and mud fell in a black shower, mixed with sand, which its rapid motion had forced along; at the same time the roaring and whistling produced by the impetuosity of the air escaping from its confinement seemed to increase the horrible disorder. In the meantime the surface was sinking and a black liquid was rising to the belly of my horse. Bradbury records a case reported to him by an observer of a chasm which on closing threw water and mud to the height of a tall tree in closing. The amount of water exuded during the shocks was enormous, according to all accounts, and in some localities escaping ground wa-

ter covered tracts many miles in extent to a depth of many feet and formed lakes, that remained for years. The temperature of the water ejected was sufficiently warm to cause steam to arise when it came in contact with the chill winter air. The extrusion of water, it is believed, were caused by the displacement of great masses of alluvial earth and the consequent shifting of pressure."

Describing the commotion that occurred in the Mississippi river during the severe shocks, Eliza Bryan, a geologist, quoted in the American Geologist, says: "At first the Mississippi seemed to recede from its banks, its waters gathered up like mountains, leaving boats high upon the sands. The waters then moved inward with a front wall to 20 feet perpendicular and tore boats from their moorings and carried them upstream closely packed for a quarter of a mile. The river fell as rapidly as it had risen and receded within its banks with such violence that it took with it a grove of cottonwood trees. A great many fish were left up on the banks. The river was literally covered with the wrecks of boats. Of 30 loaded boats at New Madrid only two escaped complete destruction.

Haywood says that on the first shock the waters of the Mississippi near New Madrid rose in a few minutes 12 or 14 feet and then fell like a tide. Spouts of water several inches in diameter sprang from the Mississippi to a great height. In some parts of the Mississippi, the river was swallowed up for some minutes by the seeming descent of the water into some great opening of the earth at the bottom of the river. Boats with their crews were engulfed and never more heard of.

Reelfoot lake, in Tennessee, is a submerged forest of oak and walnut trees with an area of 75 square miles submerged following the sinking of the land during the New Madrid quake. This lake, located near Tippecanoe, is a favorite fishing place. Although seeming a terrific occurrence, the New Madrid earthquake, and in fact all earthquakes of which any human record have been made, were only minor phenomenon in the geological sense.

Throughout the world quakes of inconceivably vaster proportions and intensity occurred in bygone ages, throwing up mountain ranges, heaving continents above the level of the Paleozoic ocean and sinking others.

The superficial rocky structure of the earth, in fact, has everywhere been torn and disrupted by mighty upheavals and terrific thrusts incident to the cooling and shrinkage of the earth that must have been accompanied by quakes of cosmic proportions.

The mind cannot long conceive of such a terrible force as that which must have been exerted when the Paleozoic shales that lie about Little Rock were sheared and uplifted as they are. The effect must have been like the heaving of a bed of coals in a furnace when the grate is shaken.

Through countless millions of years, the whole surface of the earth has undergone vast cataclysmic disturbances caused by the cooling and shrinkage of the earth, with the consequent warping and folding of the rust, or solid outer shell. The process of world building is a violent one, and only during the last million years or so have conditions become comparatively stabilized. The violent phases of surface adjustment seem to have passed, and the safety of the human race is reasonably well assured.

Now and then, however, local disturbances still occur in the shape of volcanoes and so-called tectonic earthquakes due to faulting in the rock surfaces, because of accumulated stresses, incident to the continued cooling and shrinkage of the earth's interior.

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### COOLIDGE PRAISES SERVICE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Washington, November 15.—Delegates to the annual convention here of the Southern Medical Association were told today by President Coolidge that the members of their profession were rendering "a service that reaches beyond any trade or occupation."

"You are members of a learned profession," President Coolidge said in a brief address, delivered to the delegates from the south portico of the White House, "engaged in a public service; for the public health lies at the foundation, the very foundation, of all human welfare. Unless that is conserved and protected there is very little use in any other activity for the promotion of public welfare. 'In practicing your profession, you not only have an opportunity to advise your patients as to their health, but to advise them in other activities and to assist in lifting them upward to a standard of good citizenship'."

The rats of England are costing the nation about \$300,000,000 annually.

The United States Public Health Service was organized 125 years ago under the name of Marine Hospital Service for the medical and surgical care of merchant seamen.



Constant hacking makes the cough worse

STOP it now with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar Honey—or it may become chronic. Nothing so quickly loosens phlegm, soothes dry throats and stops coughing. Made of the very same medicines the best doctors prescribe combined with the good old time stand-by—pine-tar honey! Its taste is pleasing, too! Keep Dr. Bell's on hand for the whole family.

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## TWELFTH CENTURY DEPICTED ON SCREEN

Mankind owes a great deal to the power of motion pictures for taking one back through the vista of years bygone and showing how things were when "you were a tadpole and I was a fish".

Now comes Douglas Fairbanks and takes folks back eight hundred years and reveals to them how things looked and how people acted when chivalry was at its zenith. He accomplished this notably in his latest United Artists Production, "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood", which critics pronounce the greatest motion picture ever made, and which is coming next Monday and Tuesday to the Malone Theatre.

The joys and sorrows of the stirring Twelfth Century in England have been lived over again in this modern day before the camera and the portrayal is deemed absolutely accurate, this whole production being based on every fact available in all the records extant.

The castle of the Norman period, surrounded by the inevitable deep moat, comes to the screen as the result of the consummate skill of American engineers, architects, artists and artisans and it is unquestionably a perfect replica of the center of king's activity of eight hundred years ago. Perhaps the most interesting single feature of this castle is the tremendous drawbridge, which, when raised, makes the big structure inaccessible, thanks to the depth and width of the moat. This drawbridge is raised and lowered with precision when needed and it serves to support many mounted and unmounted soldiers and knights in numerous dashing charges in and out of the building.

Realism abounds everywhere inside and outside in this castle. For instance, the moat is filled with beautiful water lilies and live bullfrogs. Among the interior is a banquet hall covering more space than the concourse in the Pennsylvania Railway Terminal in New York City. The floor in this banquet hall is composed of large concrete, var-colored blacks said to be exact duplicates of the material and style in vogue those eight hundred years ago. All the goldware used for banquets in "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood" picture was patterned faithfully after the specimens now in various museums. The knights or warriors of those days, in storming a castle, did not dying in the moats, but they considered it a very high honor if they could give up their lives beside their flagstaff or color-standard. The flagstaff used by Mr. Fairbanks was fashioned after one used by King Richard. Its total weight was three hundred pounds.

During the many months in which the Pickford-Fairbanks Studios at Hollywood were given over to the filming of this epochal photoplay, the whole place was constantly a maze of spears. About two thousand spears and an equal number of swords were used and there were five hundred daggers besides. All of these weapons were hand-made and were exact copies of the very instruments of warfare which made the fighter of the Twelfth Century so formidable.

The Standard, \$1.50 per year

## THE U. D. C. HOLD VERY INTERESTING MEETING

The Sikeston Chapter U. D. C. met with Miss Susie Hay Saturday afternoon and had fifteen members and two visitors present.

Miss Pauline Graham, who was the delegate to the State Convention at Kansas City, gave an interesting account of the meeting, which was much enjoyed by those present.

Miss Pauline Moore, of Charleston, a visitor, told of her wonderful visit to Egypt and her 600 mile trip down the River Nile. She told of visiting the Valley of the Kings and saw King Tut's tomb, but was not admitted, though she had the pleasure of meeting the American explorer and scientist who discovered this tomb. Miss Moore's story of her Egyptian visit was more than enjoyed.

The next meeting will be held with Misses Tudie Watkins and Hazel Stubbs, Saturday, December 7.

## Charleston Defeats Sikeston Team and Still Tops League

Charleston, November 17.—The Charleston High School football team today held its lead in the Southeast Missouri football league after defeating the Sikeston High team here Friday afternoon, 14 to 0. The Charleston goal never was seriously threatened, the visitors being unable to get within the 30-yard line.

Charleston took the lead at the opening of the game when H. Mattingly took the Sikeston kickoff and raced 70 yards for a touchdown. Not a Sikeston player touched him on his dash down the field, so good was the interference. He added an extra point by kicking the goal.

The game was featured by the unusual number of penalties assessed against both teams. Charleston was penalized 12 times for offense for a total loss of 60 yards, while Sikeston was penalized 10 times for the same offense.

Charleston was penalized half the distance to the goal line on two occasions, once when the ball was hurled into the crowd along the side lines, and another time for unnecessary roughness. Sikeston was penalized for a similar offense and a player sent from the game.

Sikeston made only one first down. The last half of the game developed into a punting duel, Charleston resting after taking a comfortable lead. Jackson plays here next Friday, while Sikeston journeys to Cape Girardeau for a battle with the Central Tigers.

A. McGraw of Fredericktown, Tom Lee of Portageville and P. Jones of New York were Saturday guests of R. A. McCord and family.

Dr. B. F. Blanton and wife went to St. Louis Thursday night where Mrs. Blanton entered St. Luke's hospital for treatment and an operation. She will probably be away for five weeks.

Messrs. Hillman and Miller, who have purchased the vacant lot next to the Ford garage, will not begin building operations until early spring. A picture show, garage and accessory and other store rooms will occupy the first floor, while the second floor will probably be made into flats.

## Cotton Producers and Buyers---

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YOU CAN NOW SHIP YOUR COTTON TO MEMPHIS  
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### New U. S. Egg-Laying Record

Mountain Grove, Mo., November 16.—The twelfth national egg laying contest, which has been in progress here for the last year, ended yesterday. The pen owned by St. John's Poultry Farms, Orangeton, Mo., won the contest with 1280 eggs, an average of 276 eggs per bird. This, according to Norl Hall of the Experiment Station, establishes a new high record.

The St. John pen has won six cups for monthly production. This pen led the contest for the months of April, May, June, July, August and tied with Ferguson Farms for high pen in September. The second pen owned by Tancred Farms, laid 1293 eggs—an average of 259.8 eggs per hen. The high hen laid 303 eggs. She is a single comb white leghorn owned by St. John's Poultry Farms. The second hen is a rose comb Rhode Island white, owned by Dr. R. E. Walsh. She laid 301 eggs. The third high hen laid 289 eggs. She is a barred rock owned by Miss Marie Kelley, Holden, Mo. The contest consisted of 60 pens, 30 pens of light breeds and 30 pens of heavy breeds. There were five hens in a pen.

R. A. McCord spent Monday in Benton on business.

G. B. Watson and wife and Dr. A. L. Stepp and family went nutting near East Prairie Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance Montgomery took their daughter Glenda, to Cairo, Friday, where she was operated on that evening for appendicitis. She soon rallied and is now getting along fine.

Pemiscot county recently voted a bond issue of \$150,000 for the erection of a court house at Caruthersville. A committee was sent to Benton to inspect the court house here and it is very probable the design of Scott county's building will be copied in the county south of us. We doubt if a better or more serviceable plan could be drafted.—Benton Democrat.

### An Inevitable Issue

Those Democratic leaders who are said to have intended to avoid foreign relations as a 1924 issue and who now blame Woodrow Wilson for having brought that issue back into the lists are either ignorant of the history of their craft or too lustful of their strategy. It was only 27 years ago when a greater political tactician than any now in the field endeavored to make the tariff the paramount issue of a presidential campaign and found that his opposition forced a showdown on the money question. The tactician was Mark Hanna; the year was 1896; he is vanished; but the analogy prevails. For the money question was uppermost in the popular mind and on that issue the campaign was fought.

Had Woodrow Wilson never uttered a word on Armistice Day, had he remained silent for the next year, international relations would have been an issue of great importance in 1924. If the Democrats and their candidate and platform should avoid mention of the Versailles treaty next year or should fail to indorse it, the Republicans would taunt them with the fact on every stump. If the Democrats and their candidate should directly repudiate the Wilson program, by that very token it would be an overshadowing issue. Pretending that Europe and the treaty did not exist would not have whisked them out of being whether Wilson spoke or was silent.

The future international policy of the United States is certain to be an issue in 1924, unless the Eastern Hemisphere sinks from sight. And, since Mr. Wilson is the only recent administrator with a foreign program, the strategists in both parties will have to take a position on that program.

A lot of time wasted on futile tactics can be put into constructive effort if all Democrats will realize that they cannot "cut" Europe.—Post-Dispatch.

The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Bowman will regret to learn that she fell in the kitchen of her home Monday morning, and it is possible she has fractured her left hip. The doctor will not be able to tell for a few days.

The first benefit paid by the Sikeston Mutual Association was on Robert Jones of Kewanee, who died Wednesday of last week, buried on Thursday and insurance paid Friday. The amount was \$100 and the premium was 20c per month.

John Simlar was called to Rockview Friday of last week on account of the death of his brother, Joe Simlar, who passed away on Thursday, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Simlar leaves a daughter, Mrs. Floyd Jones of Little Rock, Ark., and two sons.

Judge Graham with his little grandson, Charles Graham Lindley, were driving west on Front street, Monday morning when a car coming around the corner by the Hebbeler Ice Cream Factory, ran into him, breaking the wind shield of his car and almost pitching the baby out of the car. Fortunately the baby got off with a bruised place on his head and Judge Graham was shaken up considerably.

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE

Roy Shipman is visiting in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Diemer of Ironton are visiting Rev. H. W. Doss.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Reynolds of Libourn were here over the weekend.

The Methodist Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. W. R. Griffin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wallace and Ralph Masterson spent Saturday in Cape Girardeau visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Masterson.

Mr. Malden, of west of Crowder, is planning on 1700 acres of cotton for 1924. Mr. Malden says it will take 60 mules and 400 negroes in addition to his present equipment. He has already rented the land for cash rent.

A bin of cotton belonging to Buck Tiekell was set afire by Jewel Bradham Saturday. The boy dropped a lighted cigarette butt into the cotton. Only after the molding cotton was covered with wet sacks and water poured over them was the fire extinguished.

The Morehouse girls basketball team played the Vanduser girls here Saturday evening, defeating them by a score of 28 to 6. The combined faculty of Morehouse, Sikeston, and Vanduser played the Morehouse boys in a preliminary game, which after very strenuous playing ended in a tie.

Mrs. Earl Fisher entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Sam Fisher, of Logansport, Ind., Thursday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Himmelberger, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Teal, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Edwards, Mrs. Josephine Hart, Phillip Banks and Robert Basemann.

The Morehouse Tigers defeated Dexter, Friday, by a score of 12 to 6. The game was closely contested. The first half was about even, but the Tigers came back in the second half, continually threatening the Dexter goal. Just after the touchdown, the game was called short five minutes to allow Morehouse to catch the train. Wilkins made a touchdown and played a star defensive game. Cain gained repeatedly on end runs and forward passes, also making a touchdown.

S. B. Hardwick and family spent the day Sunday in Bertrand.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hillyer of Sheboygan, Wis., are visiting J. A. O'Hara and family this week. Mr. Hillyer is with the C. & N. W. Ry.

H. F. Meyer, formerly connected with the ice cream plant in this city, but now traveling out of St. Louis for an Indianapolis concern, was a Sikeston visitor Monday. Southeast Missouri, Southern Illinois and Northwest Kentucky is his territory.

Wallace Goodwin and Miss Bertha Cox, both of the Little Vine neighborhood, east of Sikeston, were married by Rev. S. P. Brite at the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a few friends. They are worthy young people and have the best wishes of their friends for a happy and useful wedded life.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. W. N. Roberts was a Sikeston visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Mainord and children of New Madrid spent the week-end with Mrs. Nannie Mainord.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Steele and little daughter Mary, of New Madrid were all day guests of Mrs. Mary Steele Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gossitt and little sons of White Oak No. 2, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mills.

Mesdame Hallie Weatherford, Hubert Boyer and Jack Matthews of Sikeston visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weatherford, Friday. F. E. Story and son, left Wednesday for Galeonda, Ill., to bring Mr. Story's aged mother home with him, where she will make her home in the future.

Rev. Thomas, of Holland, Mo., closed a two-weeks meeting here Saturday night. The meeting certainly has been enjoyed by the people of Matthews.

Clyde Randolph has bought out Van Vaughn store at Catron. Ben Mills of this place has been in Catron the past week helping Mr. Randolph invoice.

Mrs. B. F. Swartz and Mrs. Nellie Cherry were entertained at 12 o'clock dinner Saturday by Mrs. Swartz's husband, Judge B. F. Swartz, at the Brick Hotel.

Frank Parsons has bought out possession from Elmer Burch on the widow Cherry farm, about one mile west of Matthews. Mr. Burch has not yet decided what he will do.

Mrs. Nellie Cherry and Mrs. B. F. Swartz left Monday for their home in Urbana, Ill. Mrs. Swartz has been visiting her sons and husband. Mrs. Cherry has been looking after her large land interests at this place.

### American Army in Japan

Not long ago America was full of rumors of a prospective war with Japan. Today the moving picture houses are showing the invasion of Japan by the American army. Tall, slim, young men in the familiar service uniform move swiftly about, driving little brown people into line for the daily atrocity of boiled rice and coffee, army bread and beans. Everywhere are wagons bearing the hated device U. S. Q. M. C. Thousands, driven from their homes, sleep in our army tents, under army blankets. And above the canvas villages float side by side, equally elevated, two flags—the rising sun of Nippon, the Stars and Stripes of America. Our army, it seems, took advantage of an earthquake to land on Japanese soil and conquer Japanese hearts. The proud nation of the saumarl capitulated without firing a shot. And our army of occupation is still on Japanese soil and will remain there, fraternizing with the inhabitants, until its work is done. There will be reparations, too—not forced, but given freely by grateful Japanese. Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war.—Detroit News.



## Try Juanita Baking Powder

It is entirely different from other leaveners. Made of light, fluffy materials, it is a bulky powder. A rounded teaspoonful is recommended instead of the usual level spoonful listed in most recipes. Yet, weight for weight, Juanita is stronger than other powders, therefore is truly economical.

### Rises Smoothly and Evenly

giving a smooth velvet texture to your cakes and other bakings, free from air holes and bubbles so often found with quick acting leaveners. Biscuit made with Juanita Baking Powder will be free from those yellow specks which are due to imperfectly mixed soda.

Juanita Powder leaves nothing but wholesome materials in your bakings. Free from alum, (sodium aluminum sulphate) rochelle salts, tartaric acid and ammonia. Will produce no bitter taste even if you accidentally use more than you intended.

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## STASO MECHANICAL COTTON PICKER

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Manufactured by Central Commercial Co., Chicago, Ill.

Note:—For the balance of the week ending November 17th, the Staso Mechanical Cotton Picker has been contracted to pick cotton on a wage per hundred basis by C. C. Freeman on his farm 3 1-2 miles south of Sikeston on the west side of Kingshighway.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY  
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## The Governor and Politics

For one we are sorry that the Governor did not have the interest of the people of the State more at heart and call the Legislature together to provide for the building of the roads in the shortest possible time. We fail to see why any member of the State Senate or Legislature would attempt to play politics or how they could play the game with the specific call for a specific purpose. The people who are to pay the bill, the automobilists, were anxious to have the additional burden placed on them so they could get the benefit of the completed roads. It looks now as though Governor Hyde was playing politics, and why, does not appear on the surface. If the House or Senate should attempt to play Democratic politics it would be on their shoulders and the public would not approve of it, so why should the Governor hesitate? There should be no politics in the building of the roads and we believe there has been none up to date. It will be a costly blunder on the part of the Governor to let the road organization disintegrate when it is so splendidly organized, and The Standard expresses the hope that the Governor will consider his decision and convene the Legislature at once.

## A Thought of Good Roads

When Missouri's road program is completed it will be easier for a family to motor a hundred miles to market than it was ten years ago to drive a hundred blocks. Every community in the State will extend its influence into the surrounding territory. The small town merchant will reach out into the farms and the hill country for his customers—where heretofore the mail order merchant reigned, St. Louis and Kansas City will extend their trade lines into Illinois and Kansas and Iowa and Oklahoma. The Ozarks will become one of the play grounds of America. The fame of these gentle hills will be carried far and wide by tourists. Outsiders will learn Missouri and—more important—Missourians will come to know their native State. Shall we wait eight years for the roads for complete them in four?—Vienna Gazette.

## A Correction

The spraying and pruning school to be conducted on the farms of A. C. Miller, Wm. Howlins and Mary Jane Peach Orchard will be held on Wednesday, November 21, instead of Thursday, November 22. This date had to be changed because of the specialist being unable to make touring connection in North Missouri.

The editor talked with a number of merchants Monday morning and with the exception of one or two, all reported business as being very good since cotton began to move. Collections with all of them have been a disappointment. Many farmers will be sued it is believed unless a good part of their bills with the merchants are paid. The past two or three years have been hard ones on merchants and tradesmen doing credit business and with the slow collections being made have left some of them in a bitter frame of mind. If those who have sought credit heretofore expected to be accommodated again it is going to be necessary to get a new rating or no credit will be extended in the future.

For one thousand successive weeks a St. Louis hardware firm has carried a column price list in the Globe-Democrat. A lot of Skeston merchants will wonder why that concern keeps on wasting money. On the other hand that St. Louis firm will wonder why more country firms are satisfied to struggle along when they might just as well invest a small percent of their money in printer's ink and grow bigger every week, as it does.

A curiosity of Queensland is the frilled lizard, which does not crawl, as all other lizards do, but walks about on its hind legs, and when standing perfectly erect is often more than yard high.

In 1919 Canada's population was 2.24 a square mile.

## JOHNSON IN RACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Chicago, Ill., November 16.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California last night announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, declaring that "the ensuing contest will determine whether the Republican party shall be the permanent instrument of reaction or whether it shall respond to present-day conditions and aspirations".

Senator Johnson declared for direct presidential preference primaries in all the states, said the need today was for a "revitalized Republican Party," which should be an instrument "neither of static reaction nor destructive radicalism," and expressed opposition to the League of Nations "and all its subsidiaries." His announcement follows:

"Theoretically, under our system, the people themselves select their President. Those States with presidential preference primaries not only recognize this theory but put it in practice. They preserve the spirit as well as the letter of American institutions. It is an American's birthright to submit himself and his political tenets to the decision of his fellow citizens. He is entitled to their decision and they are entitled to make it. I recognize no prescriptive right to office; and I deny that any one or any number of men may disregard the popular will, and in defiance of it dictate our candidates. Particularly should this be so at the present time.

"There is discontent abroad in the land. There is threatened disintegration of the Republican party. The discontent and party difficulties arise not because of popular government, but from the lack of it. Two warring philosophies of government in the nation, just as in the State from which I come, struggle for mastery. Designate them as you will, the contest between them is age-old. The one, ultra-conservative, materialistic, stolidly and stubbornly resisting any claims and vigorously contesting every human advance, invites an ultra-radicalism. The other, mindful of existing right, but recognizing conditions and mankind's gradual progress, is idealistic and forward looking. It avoids alike ultra-conservatism and ultra-radicalism. It's the old, old struggle beginning in the early days of man's first achievements and never ending since.

"Reaction and progress must fight it out again in the Republican party in the coming presidential primaries. I question not men now, but their philosophy of government. That which obtains at Washington does not fit present day needs. Ultra-conservatism rules; progressivism challenges it. And the ensuing contest will determine whether the Republican party shall be the permanent instrument of reaction or whether it shall respond to present-day conditions and aspirations. We would have a revitalized Republican party, a party representing alone its rank and file, the instrument neither of static reaction nor destructive radicalism. Only such a party, with the broad understanding, vision and human sympathy of progressivism, can solve our pressing domestic problems.

"Not only is there the fundamental and irreconcilable difference in our domestic politics, but a like divergence, perhaps even of greater importance, in relation to our foreign affairs. A foreign policy once entered upon may with difficulty be changed. One false move may do what years cannot undo.

"The whole future of national existence may be endangered by the ill-considered act of a day. I am against the League of Nations and all of its subsidiaries, membership in which would tend to participation, directly, or indirectly in the league. To take us into the league court or to involve us in the political struggles abroad, inevitably will draw us into the European maelstrom from which we fondly imagined the election of 1920 had delivered us.

"Of course, we would always promote peace and endeavor to prevent war. We would help Europe in any rational way. We would continue to alleviate suffering, clothe the naked, feed the hungry, but we would ever be the sole judge of our own actions, the arbiter of our own destiny. Our country, the greatest on earth, should have its own foreign policy, thoroughly understood by our people, frankly proclaimed.

"Preserving our country as it is, we preserve the world's greatest asset, civilization's highest promise. Our timid, vacillating and contradictory positions demand that America's foreign policy again be decided by the whole people, who must themselves, at whatever cost, maintain it. It is time the decision be so clear, so definite and certain, that no casuistry, no specious plea, no indirection can distort.

"Upon these as fundamentals, amplifying and explaining details here-

after, to the men and women who constitute America's free citizenship, I will make my appeal. In every state the contest will be waged. In those states where the voters may express their preference the issue can be definitely decided; and, I hope, all candidates will participate in the presidential preference primaries, including California, and cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

"No man who aspires to the highest office in the gift of the American people should shrink from a verdict by those he seeks to serve; and equally, none is entitled to the presidency whom the people do not want."

## Missouri Farm Prices

Rising farm prices, together with the increased acreage and total yield for 1923, are improving the complexion of the Missouri farm price situation, according to E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

Of the forty-seven farm products canvassed for October 15th, thirty-two are higher than October a year ago, four are the same, and eleven are lower and of the forty-five compared with the price two years ago twenty-six are higher, one the same and eighteen lower. Of eleven articles bought by farmers, eight are higher and only three are lower.

In livestock, beef cattle, milk cows, mules and wool are above last October, while hogs, lambs and green hides are lower, horses and sheep are the same, but compared with 1921 all are up except hogs and horses, and sheep, lambs and wool show heavy advances.

Grain and hay are all above last year, and are higher than two years ago, except wheat and rye which are about the same. Corn shows the greatest advance over two years ago of any of this class, and hay is sharply above two years ago.

Fruit and vegetables are all higher than October, 1922, except potatoes of which there is better than the usual farm crop, and cabbage is also lower than last year, but compared with 1921 all are lower except beans, as the 1921 crop of fruit was practically a failure and vegetables were somewhat short.

All dairy products are above last year, but poultry and eggs are the same or downward, and the same comparison holds true as regards 1921.

Farm produced seeds are all upward from 1922 quotations, and are higher than October, 1921, except cowpeas and soybeans.

Among miscellaneous products, tobacco is off slightly from last year, but above 1921, and broomcorn is much above the October price of the previous two years.

Among articles bought by farmers, grass seeds, bran, corn chops and cotton seed meal are higher than last year, but coal, gasoline and flour are lower. Sugar is a third higher, and the same comparison holds good as against 1921.

Now that harvest returns are coming in, the syndicates selling fake oil stocks and other soothing-syrup and rubberneck securities are already circulating the farmers. With the best investment and commercial banking system in the world at hand, why would it not be a fairly intelligent proceeding or would-be investors in securities of any kind to consult responsible investment banking houses, instead of listening to fly-by-night stock promoters?

## Still Trying to Fool the Farmer

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace tells the Chicago Association of Commerce that his department is considering the creation of a Government expert commission "which will look after the wheat surplus from behind a tariff wall so that prices can rise in the domestic market". This is an admission that the wheat tariff wall of 30 cents a bushel can be of no use as a lifter of prices so long as a surplus exists.

But now comes news that the administration is behind the plan to raise the wheat tariff without doing anything to rid the domestic market of this pounding surplus wheat production. The Tariff Commission is to find differences in cost of wheat production between the United States and Canada to warrant a tariff increase by executive order under the "flexible" provisions of the existing tariff law.

This is plain dodging for election effect. Secretary Wallace himself will have to admit this after what he said in Chicago. Be the tariff ever so high, where production considerably exceeds the domestic demand it is what can be got for the surplus which fixes the domestic price and not the tariff.

The British Ministry has adopted a method of farm relief which is at least more direct and honest. It also faces an election and proposes to pay the farmers a \$5 subsidy per cultivated acre. If Washington really wants to subsidize the American wheat farmer, why not put this plan before Congress and the country? The tariff will never do it.—Post-Dispatch.

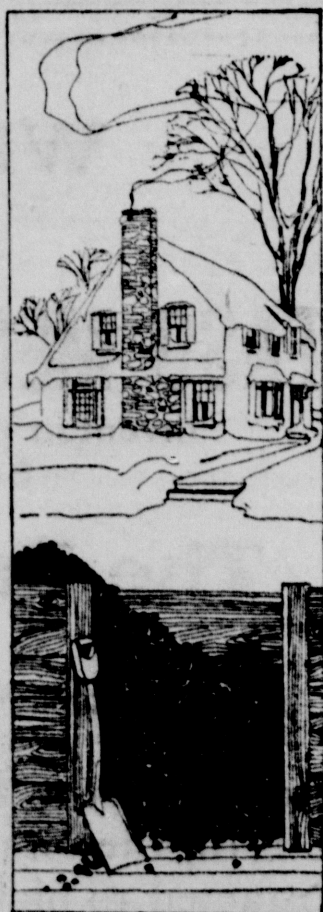
It is very interesting to examine the luminous dial of a watch through a magnifying glass in a dark room.

One of the most striking results of applying phosphate to cotton in Mississippi County this season has been that it has greatly hastened the opening of cotton. One of the demonstrations conducted in the county this year was carried on by A. D. Simpson, of the Bridges district. In this case about three acres of a five acre field was treated with 300 pounds of 16% acid phosphate per acre. The remaining two acres were planted on the same day and given the same cultivation, but no phosphate was applied. The phosphate treated part of the field was ready to pick about two weeks before the untreated part of the field open enough to pick. At the time the County Agent was in the field, one day last week, the third picking on the fertilized part was just being completed, while the unfertilized part was not yet ready for the second picking.—East Prairie Eagle.

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## The Future Menace

The flight of the Crown Prince into Germany and the deliberate preparation of the Kaiser to return to his native land do not come as a surprise to those who have been keeping up with international affairs. It is the logical outcome of the rivalries and animosities that have resumed sway in Allied countries since America's powerful influence and steady hand were withdrawn at the behest of partisan politics four years ago. That the Kaiser will return to this throne and once more be a menace to world peace there is hardly any doubt at all. He is still the idol of a vast majority of his people, a necessary tool to Ludendorff, Hindenberg, and other military chieftains who hope to restore the empire of its former glory and the army to its former might. Only one thing can save Europe and the world from the constant threat of war that will come from a restoration of the Hohenzollerns to power, which thing is for countries like ours, which groan, beneath debts and taxes forced upon them by the Kaiser's mad ambition, to rally to the side of France and cease encouraging the Germans to renounce their treaty obligations. Unless they do this the Kaiser, like the Turk, will take advantage of their indifference, cowardice and greed, and dictate terms as costly and humiliating as the ones defiant Turkey exacted from those who previously had accomplished her defeat. Nothing more fully demonstrates the wisdom of the French in keeping constantly prepared for war when abandoned by her Allies than the present situation. Had she disbanded her armies, as so many Americans insisted that she should, it is more than probable that the Kaiser and his bloody-handed son would have celebrated their return to power by calling to arms millions of veterans and launching an onslaught just as terrible and irresistible as the

one they launched without any provocation at all nearly ten years ago. Having once found to our sorrow that isolation will not save us from a madman like the Kaiser, it seems that self-interest, if nothing more noble, would influence our Government to joint with her former Allies in a firm policy of co-operation against a Hohenzollern restoration.—Paris Appeal.

Mrs. R. Q. Jennings and son went to Skeston Saturday for a visit with relatives and friends. They will also visit at Chaffee before returning home.—Kennett News.

Betty Tanner of England is the only woman rider in the world to ride in a "figure" race. Miss Tanner finished third in the historic Town Plate race at Newmarket, at four miles.

## Louvain's Library

The sack of Louvain in 1914 aroused in every literate American a feeling of peculiar indignation that in mere wantonness one of the world's most precious libraries should have been destroyed.

Now, nine years later, it is with a thrill of pride that all Americans who reverence learning and the books that are its repositories contemplate the restoration of the first wing of the new library.

It is two years since Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, and his country's untiried defender, laid the corner stone. A new University of Louvain, of which the library will be the proudest part, is to grow from the rubbish heaps left by the German invader.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER  
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**Wages and Living Costs**

The American working man is better off today than ever before. Measured by purchasing power wages are higher than in the months of so-called "peak" wages in 1920.

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the wage situation reflects at present the higher level for real earnings as weighted with what these earnings will buy than at any time since the war, not excepting the peak of 1920. Cost of living in July of this year, which is the latest time when comprehensive figures are available, was 61.9% above the 1914 level. This was a decline of 20.8% from the peak of high prices in July, 1920. Most noteworthy were the increases in rents throughout the country, averaging 75% higher in 1914 and comparing with the former peak of 51% in spring of 1921.

Since March, 1922, up to July, 1923, there has been a gradual rise in the cost of living aggregating 4.7%. Of this increase 1.7% occurred since March of this year.

Average cost of clothing increased less than 1% since March of this year. In March, 1920, the clothing peak was 17.7% above the pre-war average. Since then they have declined 39%. There has, however, been a slight increase since March of this year, averaging 8 of 1% for the average families' clothes. The net increase in the family clothing bill is now 70% more than in 1914.

Comparing living costs with wages and hours of employment, the board finds that wages now have a higher purchasing power than in 1920, when they were supposed to be highest. During first half of 1923 increased pay and the higher level of hours worked resulted in substantially increased earnings.

**The Housewife's Scrapbook**

When ready to wash the lace curtains, soak them in water to which has been added one-half cupful of salt. This will remove the dust and the particles of clinging soot that have gathered in the mesh.

To cleanse alabaster articles make strong soap suds and add one tablespoon washing soda to each gallon of suds. Wash the alabaster in this and rinse in clear water.

For labeling tins and other containers to which paper labels will not stick permanently, try adhesive plaster.

It is often difficult to remove the paper in which raisins and other dried fruits are packed. Place the package of fruit in the oven and when thoroughly warmed the paper will come off readily.

One thrifty housewife makes good use of hubby's discarded shirts. Out of the back she gets a useful apron. She uses the sleeves and the fronts for glass towels and the cuffs make padding for a holder.

When you find it impossible to open the can of metal polish just turn it upside down, tap the cap against a hard surface a few times and you will be able to remove the cap easily.

Add a little vinegar to the dried-up glue. This will liquify it more quickly than water would.

Cedar twigs are excellent for cleaning irons. Spread them on newspapers and rub irons over them the same as when salt is used.

**COGNATE AXES NATION TO OBSERVE  
"GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY" ON DEC. 2**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Bell,  
155-155th Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that I am now prepared to observe an International Golden Rule Sunday, on the second of December, 1923. I feel sure that this suggestion will meet with very widespread approval and will bring more closely to mind the charitable requirements of those who are prepared to those who are in adversity. It suggests not only a practical method for help, but the highest expression of sympathy by starting for a time the golden rule of others.

Sincerely yours,

Calvin Coolidge

The plans for the observance of Golden Rule Sunday call upon the people of America to serve a menu in their homes similar to that served in the orphanages in the near East, the difference in cost of the orphanage menu and the ordinary meal to be contributed to orphanage work overseas. The observance is very appropriately fixed for the Sunday following Thanksgiving. Having on Thursday partaken from well-laden tables as a token of rejoicing in the prosperity of America, it is fitting that on the following Sunday people give special consideration to the needs and distress of those who are less highly favored.

**Treatment of Chronic Malaria With X-Rays**

An evil result of the Great War was the recrudescence of malaria in various parts of Europe, and particularly in Italy, where the Pontine Marshes have for centuries been a breeding-place for the Anopheles mosquito, the carrier necessary for the transmission of the disease. If this dangerous insect could be exterminated, malaria would become a thing of the past. But this is easier said than done. It has not been successfully accomplished, even in all parts of our own country.

For years various Boards of Health in Italy, and certain public-spirited physicians, chief among whom is Dr. Grassi, have exerted themselves to prevent fresh cases of malaria and cure chronic ones. The latter task was really the more formidable, since such cases are usually found among poor and undernourished people, unable to afford medicines and treatment. Within the last few months it has been announced that a new and promising treatment has been found in the shape of a special application of X-rays for the chronic form of malaria. The new treatment is described by James Agut in the Bibliothèque Universelle (Lausanne, Switzerland). Mr. Agut urges the continuance both of preventive measures, by cleaning up the breeding-places of mosquitoes, and also of the use of quinine, the time-honored remedy for malarial fever. But he urges the X-ray treatment as an adjunct in severe chronic cases, especially those of obstinate nature and long standing. The best feature is the rapidity with which it takes effect—a rapidity which causes the peasants themselves to declare the treatment to be miraculous. The effect is due to the stimulation of certain organs in the body itself, especially the spleen, causing an increased activity of forces whose normal function it is to protect the body by aiding it to throw off infection. The stimulating action of X-rays on the spleen is well known, but its application in malarial treatment is new.

The author summarizes modern methods of fighting malaria as follows:

1. Destruction of the Anopheles mosquito.  
2. Protection of doors and windows by wire gauze.  
The use of salts of quinine.

Under the first of these heads he relates the effective measures taken by covering stagnant water with kerosene oil, as at the Isthmus of Panama, Hongkong, Port Said, New Orleans, and elsewhere. But he adds: Here we have to do with numerous and wealthy masses of population, possessing the means to undertake these costly struggles. In Italy, where malaria flourishes over vast extents of almost uninhabited territory, such a method is impossible. How could we spread oil over the waters of the Pontine Marshes, with their miles of rivers and navigable canals, to say nothing of their secondary canals and ditches, wherein mosquitoes swarm in clouds.

With respect to protection by wire gauze, which is enjoyed by millions of humble homes in our own country, he declares that even where the cottages are provided free of charge with these conveniences, they are rendered useless by the ignorance and indifference of the population. He remarks:

The great agricultural proprietors of the Roman Campagna, of the Pontine Marshes, and other regions, have provided most of the farmhouses with such protection, but the results have been almost nil, for the inhabitants say that screens make their houses look like prisons. The women were particularly difficult about the matter, for the screens prevented them from throwing their wash water and kitchen garbage out of the windows, according to the practice followed since remote antiquity. As for the wire doors, they disliked them because it was a bother to open them when their arms were full of packages.

The peasants not only reject the mechanical means for preventing themselves from being stung, but refuse to submit to treatment with quinine. The Roman peasant, having observed that well-nourished persons are naturally less subject to malaria, declares that the best preservative from the disease is found in bread, wine and ham, and refuses to take quinine. The boxes of this precious specific, which were formerly widely distributed free by the Red Cross throughout the Roman Campagna and the Pontine Marshes, were exchanged by the recipients for cigars at the tobacco stores.

The author makes the illuminating remark with regard to the habits of the peasants in southern Italy, that since they keep their windows closed, but always leave the windows and door of the stables open, the insects attack the domestic animals rather than the human beings. He says:

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The Anopheles always seeks the shade, and it is at night, especially at twilight, that it goes in search of food. Having the stables convenient, it is from the domestic animals that the female abstracts the blood of which she has need for the maturing of her eggs. Thus the presence of pigs around the cottages in malarial countries acts as a preservative against the fever. Smoke is also useful.

With regard to the use of quinine he informs us that in 1900, Professor Celli, director of the Institute of Hygiene at the University of Rome, and deputy in the Italian Parliament, induced Parliament to pass a law requiring the Government to manufacture salts of quinine and sell them to druggists and tobaccoists at a fixed price, only slightly above cost. The next year Celli put through a second law obliging municipal governments and public enterprises to furnish free quinine to peasants and workmen suffering from malarial fever. In 1904 legislation was extended to preventive treatment as a result of the demonstration by Professor Gualdi, that quinine was a prophylactic. In 1917 Dr. Antonio Pais, of the anti-malaria health bureau at Terracina, discovered that X-rays were capable of exciting cellular functions when given in suitably small doses. This observation led him to experiment with radiant energy as a treatment for malaria. He demonstrated that in chronic malaria the spleen and the marrow of the bones exhibit a characteristic aspect of exhaustion. He formed the theory that a proper

amount of gentle stimulation might restore the functional activity of these organs. Dr. Pais made more than 5,000 observations within five years, which full confirmed his hypothesis. X-rays exert a marvelous effect, especially in chronic cases in which quinine fails, and also in those serious cases in which the productive activity of the blood is impaired, or where tumors of the spleen have produced anemia. He was invited by Grassi to continue his experiments at the anti-malaria station of Fiumicino, near Rome. Professor Grassi described the success obtained here in these words:

It has been proved indisputably that in the treatment of chronic malaria, X-rays exert according to the Pais method exert a profound and rapid regenerative action, popularly termed miraculous. This treatment represents the beginning of a new era for the numerous populations which have been for centuries the innocent victims of this terrible scourge.—Literary Digest.

**Salesman Wanted**

Established firm increasing sales force, offers well paid permanent position to worker. Experience unnecessary. Bond required, car an asset. Write R. Marken, care Hotel Marshall, Sikeston, Mo. 11th.

Messrs. Hill and Bagby of the Hardwick store, spent Sunday in Cairo.

Miss Emma Ogilvie, teacher of the Armer School, spent the week-end with her mother.

C. M. Clay of Mexico, arrived Saturday to visit with L. M. Stallcup and family.

Misses Elizabeth Welch and Irene Cox motored to Cape Girardeau last Saturday and spent the week-end with Miss Bonnie Keith.

William Stoker of Hickman, Ky., arrived in Sikeston Saturday for a visit with his niece, Mrs. Wm. Graham and her mother, Mrs. Hill.

Room and board, or board without rooms. All modern conveniences. Hot and cold water, furnace heat. Apply at 703 Woodlawn Ave., one block north of Methodist Church. Phone 5.

One autoist who broke a car spring while going through the streets of Morley last week, said the people of Benton and evangelist were making a mistake in the manner of conducting the revival. He said they should load up the folks in a car and drive thru Morley, that this "would shake more hell out of them on one trip than could be preached out in six months". This is rather a rough joke on our neighbors theretofore, and we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement.—Benton Democrat.

Mrs. S. P. Loebe and daughter, Dorothy, Miss Mabel Jenks, E. A. Story and son Albert Loebe, motored up to Blodgett Wednesday afternoon to attend a concert there given by the Aid Society of the Methodist church. Miss Dorothy favored the audience with a violin solo. That's the way we are supposed to write, we guess, but as Dorothy is our daughter we would say she went to Blodgett and the people favored her by listening to a piece she played on the fiddle and her mother thought it was fine. We are afraid not to say anything about it for we might catch a bad when we get home after the paper is out.—Charleston Times.

When the living of every man, woman and child depends upon operating industries and payrolls, including more than 5,000 observations within five years, which full confirmed his hypothesis. X-rays exert a marvelous effect, especially in chronic cases in which quinine fails, and also in those serious cases in which the productive activity of the blood is impaired, or where tumors of the spleen have produced anemia. He was invited by Grassi to continue his experiments at the anti-malaria station of Fiumicino, near Rome. Professor Grassi described the success obtained here in these words:

Approximately 40,000 radio receiving sets are on farms in 780 counties, according to survey among county agricultural agents by Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is an average of 51 sets per county. Applying the average to 2850 agricultural counties, it is estimated there are more than 145,000 sets on farms throughout the country.

**NEW HOUSES FOR SALE**

Small Payment Down, with Easy Terms.

**T. A. SLACK**

Phone 141 J

**"COLD IN THE HEAD"**

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting Nature in restoring normal conditions. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic**

Destroys Malarial Germs in the Blood.

**SAVED SICK SPELLS**

Black-Draught Found Valuable by a Texas Farmer, Who Has Known Its Usefulness Over 30 Years.

Naples, Texas.—"I have used Theodor's Black-Draught for years—I can safely say for more than 30 years," declares Mr. H. H. Cromer, a substantial, well-known farmer, residing out here on Route 3.

"I am 43 years old, and when a small boy I had indigestion and was puny and my folks gave me a liver regulator. The Black-Draught was advertised and we heard of it."

"I began to take Black-Draught, and have used it, when needed, ever since. I use Black-Draught now in my home and certainly recommend it for any liver trouble."

"I have given it a thorough trial, and after thirty years can say Black-Draught is my stand-by. It has saved me from sick spells."

Mr. Cromer writes that he is "never out of Black-Draught," and says several of his neighbors prefer it to any other liver medicine. "I always recommend Black-Draught to my friends," he adds.

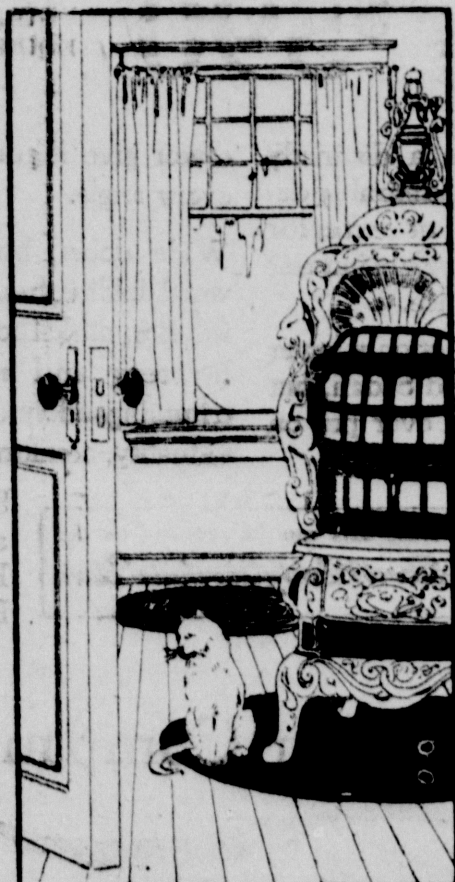
This valuable, old, powdered liver medicine is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and has none of the bad effects so often observed from the use of calomel, or other powerful mineral drugs. Be sure to get the genuine, Theodor's. NC-145

**"When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin"**

Take your Kodak and go for a stroll through the country. Nature has provided in a most lavish manner, scenes of wonderful variety and beauty that you may preserve in picture form for the future enjoyment of yourself and friends.

The Kodaks which we offer for your choice will insure you clean, clear-cut pictures under most difficult conditions.

**DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST**

**Coal Economy**

The radiant glow of Old King Coal in one of our heaters will provide an intelligent economy in your household. Come in and let us explain the new fuel-saving advantages in our heaters and ranges. And they are easy to operate. The unusual beauty of their design will lend itself to your approval.

If winter comes before you see these heaters, the wasted heat would provide one of these new models.

Phone 150

**Cole Furniture Company**



**BENTON WILL ERECT THE COMMUNITY BUILDING**

The Benton Community Club is up and doing. Meetings have been held on several nights since the last publication day of the Democrat.

Wednesday night a membership fee of 50c per year was made, and about forty people have paid this fee and are charter members of the club. A legislative committee composed of Steve Barton, J. Sherwood Smith, Dr. U. P. Haw, L. Waldschmidt, was appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws.

Friday night a finance committee consisting of Emil Steck, H. D. Rodgers, and C. A. Leedy was appointed to confer with the executive committee and arrange for the finances that will be necessary to put over the building plans.

This committee was appointed after Dan McCoy of Sikeston had given the club an option on the old spear field and had given a very attractive offer no the land. Mr. McCoy, who bought the land three years ago, made a liberal donation (in case the lots are bought) and he is the only out-of-the-Benton-community member in the club. Men and women over 21 years of age, who are interested in Benton community or school are expected to join the club.

At the meeting Friday night Chairman Hunter said the club had more to do than put up the community building, and that it should be constantly on the alert for the betterment of the community, taking the place of the Rotary and Lions Clubs in the cities.

The cotton and corn show subscription was brought up and about \$30 was subscribed, Benton's share of the premium money being \$25. The balance will be used to good advantage. An entertainment committee made up of Bower Aly, Alden Pinney, A. L. Daniel, Vince Hesserer and Martine Tirmenstein was appointed by the chair to assist Mr. Renner in arranging for the night program.

The finance and executive committees met Monday night and presented on the following night the result of their deliberations.

The plan of the club is to sell the sunny slope on the east side of town

in lots and use the profit from the sale for the erection of the community center. The school is expecting to buy eight of these eighty-eight lots and a town park and tourist camp site are also under consideration. This would dispose of about one-fourth of the lots. The community building is to be erected on two of the lots, and this will enhance the value of the entire tract.

One of the streets in the addition will be opened up on through to Lambert, and it is figured the lots can be sold at a very reasonable figure and still make a splendid profit, enough to erect the community building.

As the Democrat has stated before, this is just a little the largest undertaking Benton has yet attempted, but watch her go. The old town has never had the word failure written across any of the matters she has tackled, and this fine move will be no exception. Get into the spirit of the undertaking as it means much, in our opinion, to this section.—Benton Democrat.

Miss Hyacinth Sheppard spent the week-end with Miss Elsie Smart in New Madrid.

**FOR SALE**—Cheap, one Burroughs adding machine, good condition. Apply to J. E. Dover, Sikeston, Mo. 1 mo.

The Sikeston Mutual Association has issued close to 1300 insurance policies since their starting business thirty days ago. The amount in dollars is about \$1,268,000, which is very satisfactory to the organizers.

O. K. Mainord has resigned his position as salesman at the H. J. Liggett Mercantile Co. in this city and has accepted a position with the Dempster Furniture Co. at Sikeston. Mr. Mainord will study balling while there, with the view of becoming a licensed undertaker.—New Madrid Record.

Mrs. E. W. Harrelson was a guest to the Methodist Missionary Society Thursday afternoon with a social meeting. Mrs. W. A. Humphreys, as leader, had arranged a splendid program, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The meeting was concluded with the serving of an elegant salad luncheon.—New Madrid Record.

**CHAFFEE 'SOFT DRINKS' HARD, OFFICERS SAY**

J. J. Astor and J. R. Erwin, proprietors of Jake's Place at Chaffee, a soft drink stand, were arrested when Federal Prohibition Agent Hogg and Sheriff Kirkendall and Deputy Sheriff Scott raided the place on Friday night. Fifteen pints of whisky were found, the officers said.

Astor and Erwin were brought here today and taken before the United States Commissioner Russell L. Dearmont, and were to be released this afternoon on \$1000 bonds.

Walter J. Kittle, A. W. Summers, J. T. Springer and Willie Conual, arrested by the officers near Vanduser on Thursday on liquor charges, were released Friday night on bonds, signed by August H. Boller and J. D. Hiley.—Cape Missourian.

Mrs. W. B. Robinson is visiting relatives in Charleston.

J. T. Foster and A. F. Lindsay and families were down below East Prairie, Sunday on a hunting expedition. A good time was had and a few nuts.

Mrs. Mary Shields of Houston, Texas, who has been visiting her son, Albert, had the misfortune to fall in the home of her son and fracture her hip.

The fire department was called out Sunday morning to the Vernon Vaughn property on North Ranney. The fire was put out without any damage to the property.

Mrs. W. C. Bowman, Mrs. Lyman Bowman, Misses Mildred Bowman and Ford Bowman and Mrs. Lyman Bowman's little son, moved to Vanduser Sunday afternoon.

J. W. Sarff of Morehouse was in Sikeston Friday. He stated that the Poland Chinas that were sold in his sale at Gideon last Wednesday, brought an average of \$40.

Mrs. H. W. Baker, Jr. and daughter, Miss Ruth, Mrs. H. W. Baker, Sr. and Mrs. Charles Frow motored to Vanduser Monday afternoon and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Craven Watkins.

**CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE**

(Items for last week)

Mrs. Josephine Hart returned from Cairo Thursday evening, where she had been for several days having dental work done.

Mrs. Sam Fisher returned from Charleston Thursday evening, after spending a couple of weeks with her son, Glenn Fisher and family. She will return to Logansport, Ind., on Thursday.

Robert Vasselmann of St. Louis is visiting J. V. Baker and taking advantage of the hunting season.

The farmers about Morehouse are making up orders for a carload of sodalite dynamite which can be bought from the government in carload lots at one-fourth the cost of dynamite. Sikeston people are invited to send in orders to Bryce Edwards.

John Boswell has been loading out several carloads of corn. He says he has orders for a large quantity from the South.

J. W. Sarff held a sale of purebred Poland Chinas on his farm near Gideon, Wednesday. Several from Sikeston and Morehouse attended the sale. The hogs sold well until the wants of the limited buyers were satisfied. The offering was said to be of the very best to be seen anywhere.

The road from Morehouse to Dexter has been closed and padlocked. No one will be permitted to go thru until the last mile between Morehouse and White is completed, which with good weather, will take about two weeks, according to contractor Davis. The only detour possible is by way of Bell City and Bloomfield.

Harry Barnett has been substituting at teaching for Miss Edwards, who is ill. The Methodist Missionary Society met with Mrs. J. W. Spence this week and the final preparations were made for the Thanksgiving bazaar. In the afternoon they will hold a bazaar and here you will be able to buy your Christmas presents at the right price. All kinds of fancy work will be for sale as well as dolls for the children. A cafeteria supper will be served at supper time. In the evening an admission of ten cents will be charged for the evening program, which will be worth your while to hear. Everyone is urged to come and bring a white elephant with them as there will be a white elephant sale.

**TAMMANY CHIEF FOR DR YLAW MODIFICATION**  
French Lick, Ind., November 17.—Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, today came out in favor of a plank in the next national Democratic platform pronouncing in favor of amending the national prohibition law in such manner that it could be rigidly enforced without working undue hardship on the people.

It is no secret that he is an advocate of action by Congress that would leave the Volstead act elastic enough to permit states where the people are so minded to resume the manufacture and traffic in beer and wine of an alcoholic content which, while light, would be far in excess of the limitation of one-half of 1 per cent fixed by the present law.

"In any event," Murphy said, "it is time that the matter was settled one way or the other in an authoritative manner by the voters themselves. A liberal plank in the Democratic national platform would pave the way for a referendum on this question and afford voters throughout the country their first real opportunity to indicate their preference. That seems to me fair and, I have no doubt, it would be a good thing for the country as it would set at rest for a long time to come agitation on this subject and give us a chance to think about other things."

Connecticut with 14 delegates, Illinois with 58, Maine with 12, Maryland with 16, Massachusetts with 36, Missouri with 36, New Jersey with 28, New York with 90, Rhode Island with 10, 38 out of the 76 from Pennsylvania and possibly Kentucky's 26, are regarded here as available for a liberal nucleus in the convention.

Mrs. Murray Kline entertained the Bridge Club and several other friends Saturday night.

Mrs. Byars, wife of Dr. Byars of Caruthersville, arrived in Sikeston Monday afternoon to be with her mother.

Mayor Felker and Attorney Montgomery are strutting a bit and quite a bit on account of the arrival of boy babies at their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse French entertained Thursday evening of last week complimentary to Mr. French's brother, H. C. French. Mr. French left Saturday for San Francisco, from where he will sail for Hong Kong, China. He is attached to the Flag ship of the Asiatic Fleet.

**GOV. HYDE TELLS WHY HE OPPOSED SPECIAL SESSION**

Jefferson City, Mo., November 15.—Unless the unexpected happens, Gov. Hyde will not call a special session of the Legislature to enact a road fund measure. Hyde virtually says as much in a statement he issued a few minutes before he took a Missouri Pacific train for Kansas City yesterday.

Hyde previously stated that unless reasonably assured that two-thirds of the members of both Houses would agree to support one or more measures, prepared by the Joint Committee of the two houses on Road and Highways, it would be useless to call a special session. The committees of the two Houses, yesterday in a resolution embodying several propositions, agreed to a plan.

The Governor condemned this resolution before the conference as soon as it was read. He said it was too indefinite. He repeated the statement today.

The Governor states that a special session of the Legislature would cost \$3000 a day and would be useless unless a measure is approved by members of the Legislature.

The Governor's final statement follows:

"I desire to do all that I reasonably can to meet the demand to speed up the road program. It was for this reason that I called the meeting of the Road Committee of the House and Senate to meet at Jefferson City. In my call I stated:

"I believe most Missourians take pride in the record of the Highway Commission and desire to speed up the work of completing Missouri's highways as much as possible. With this I am in hearty accord.

"I am not a partisan of any special plan. It would be intolerable, however, and detrimental to the road program if the Legislature should divide its votes between a multiplicity of plans and fail to agree upon any.

"I expected, indeed, I had a right to expect, these committees to formulate some definite plan whereby the building of highways could be speeded up. The men called to the meeting constitute the regular highway committees of the Legislature. They have studied the highway program. They are familiar with its problems. They are representatives of the membership of the Legislature. It is their duty to recommend specific and definite laws to the Legislature. I presume they would act for the best interest of the state without regard to party lines.

"A session of the Legislature costs about \$3000 a day. At the expense of a few postage stamps these committees could draft a bill or bills embodying their recommendations. They are the same identical men who have this same duty to perform if the Legislature were in session. They are not uniformed. It is not credible they would shrink from recommending, even urging, their own views upon this great question to their fellows.

"Nevertheless they could, not, or would not, agree upon anything definite. They passed a resolution which does not recommend any course of action or any program. Their resolution 'suggests' only that, if a special

session is called they will meet and consider the advisability of enacting:

"(a) An inspection fee of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline.  
"(b) An amendment increasing license fees a reasonable amount.  
"(c) An amendment authorizing bonds.

"(d) A new law to raise sufficient revenue (\$15,000,000 annually would be required) to build the roads without bonds."

"This resolution embodies all the divergent views on the road problem which could exist, and if a session were called upon the basis of that resolution, it would open a vista of endless debate at \$3000 per day with no reasonable certainty of constructive legislation. The resolution presents nothing definite in result, it promises nothing but uncertainty. To call a session upon such a basis means to throw open the whole subject of highways. If the resolution by the embodiment of the sentiment of the selected men comprising the road committees of the Legislature, what probably is the sentiment of the other members?

Mrs. V. A. Perkins of New Madrid spent Wednesday with Mrs. R. A. McCord.

**FOUND**—A ladies glove on the road between Sikeston and Bertrand. Owner can get same and pay for ad by calling at The Standard office.

The open meeting of the Woman's Club will be held at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sikes Tuesday afternoon from three until five. All friends of the Club are cordially invited.

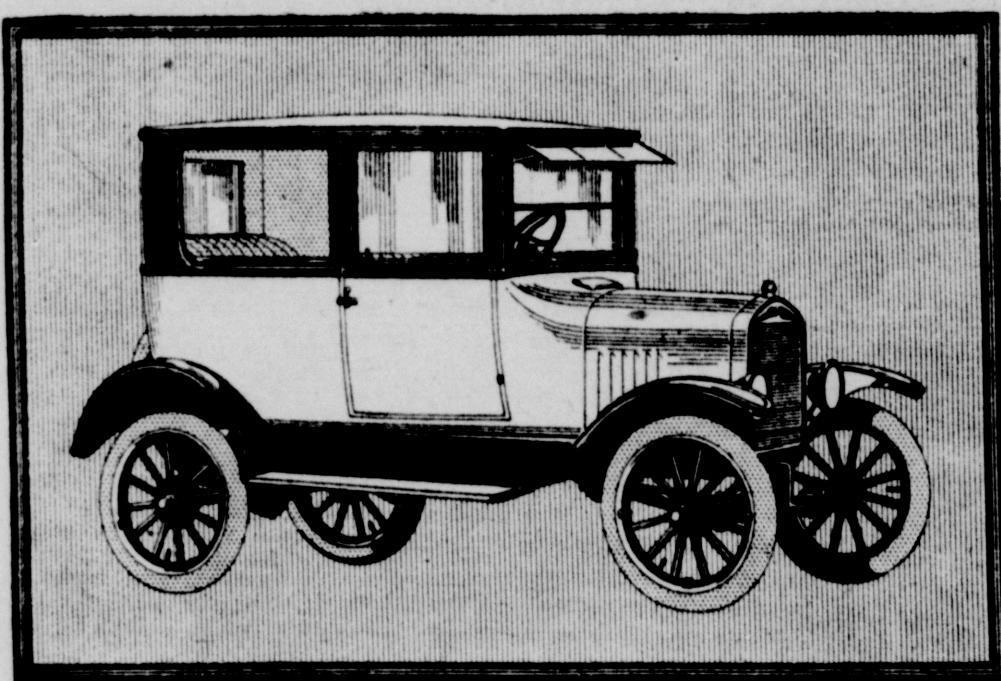
**Cloth Of Human Hair**

Tons of human hair are being turned into cloth by a Southern factory to supply the demand of cotton-seed oil mills of that section for a fabric that will withstand, for a time, at least, a pressure of 4000 to 4500 pounds a square inch. Only that made from hair is strong enough. Formerly it was woven from camel's hair, but the price of that product went to such high levels as to prohibit its use.

After a series of tests a method was devised for weaving human-hair in specially constructed machines. The search for a sufficient supply to keep the factory going ended in China, where buyers found a veritable army of coolies ready to sacrifice their long queues for American money. Bound in huge bales, the hair arrives at the factory for weaving, having already been inspected and sterilized on the way over from the Orient. Combed and carded, it is twisted into threads and fed into the looms, where it is woven into rolls of cloth one-half inch thick, the bolt weighing 400 pounds.

One of the most interesting natural wonders in central Pennsylvania is the Huntington County ice mine, which affords a convenient place for outing parties on a nearby picnic ground to cool beverages.

Poisoning rats as a measure to prevent plague is said to be dangerous because as long as the fleas stay on the rats they are not dangerous, but when the rat dies they leave his body for another warm-blooded host.

**A New Body Type****THE Tudor SEDAN**

F.O.B. DETROIT

**\$590**

FULLY EQUIPPED

The Tudor Sedan is a distinctly new Ford body type, admirably designed for harmony of exterior appearance and excellence of interior comfort and convenience.

At \$590, its price is not only lower than any previous Ford Sedan, but lower than any sedan ever put on the American market.

Body lines, long-panel rear quarter windows, broad cowl and high ra-

diator give it grace and poise from every angle.

Wide doors, hinged to open forward, folding front seats, well spaced interior, dark brown broadcloth upholstery and attractive interior trimmings add measurably to its individuality, comfort and convenience.

These cars can be obtained on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan

See this exceptionally desirable new Ford product in Ford showrooms.

Stubbs Motor Company, Inc.

**Ford**

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

**Companions of Autumn**

The twilight hours of life bring comfy evenings at home where books are to be read and delicate finery to be fashioned. Under an artificial light these longer hours require a most careful consideration of the lenses you are going to use to relieve the eyes of undue strain.

Learn to rest the eyes wisely. It is the expression of calm, of restfulness, that dignity which lends itself to ideal repose.



**DR. LONG**

Eyesight Specialist

Milem Building

**Winter Comfort Tops**

A Rex Winter Top will, at a moderate cost, turn your car into a snug, warm, all-weather car. Stop in the first chance you have and let us show you how easily and economically we can make the change for you.

PHONE 433

**Taylor Automobile Co.**



**For Finer Texture  
and Larger Volume  
in the baked goods use**

**KC  
Baking Powder**

**SAME PRICE  
for over 30 years**

**25 Ounces for 25¢**  
(more than a pound and a half  
for a quarter)

**Use less than of higher priced brands**

**MILLIONS OF POUNDS BOUGHT BY OUR GOVERNMENT.**

## BETTER THE ROADS MORE MONEY SAVED

If the figures could be made showing the cost of poor roads to the automobile owners of the State, a great hue and cry would be raised to speed up the road program. In the course of business few figure the cost that poor roads mean to them.

Recently a motorist was encountered who kept accurate records of his automobile expenses. He said:

"I started it when I got my car and never left off. The speedometer keeps running along—don't have to pay any attention to that except the first day of the month when I put down the total, figure my mileage for the month and then the mile cost.

"I can tell you to a cent what it costs to run this little coupe, and my big car, too. It's easy to figure, once you've got the habit of putting down the items. I know how many miles from this set and that and how many from a gallon of this or other gas. And it's saved me some money.

"But even more interesting and important is the line I get on the roads. If every car owner would keep track and watch the roads getting better and better and his car expenses dropping lower and lower, we'd hurry up the road building hereabouts. I've found out to my own satisfaction that it takes nearly twice as much gas on an old-time muddy road as on those which have been built up, the increased expense on tires is still greater, and you rattle and bang your car to pieces twice as fast.

"You'll never hear one of us fellows who keep track of costs kicking about paying toward better roads—we cannot get 'em fast enough."

Black or white satin blouses with gold embroidery, in Chinese panel form, or floral designs, are adding to the vogue of the costume blouse. Jade and red satin are also being worn.

## PAVING WORK PROGRESS- ING ON CAIRO ROAD

The Energy company has wonderfully started pouring the Cairo-Poplar Bluff road from the bridge over Palmer lake to the east, Thursday afternoon of last week.

From the city limits to the bridge was finished Thursday on the equipment was moved across the bridge and the pouring from the bridge to the point where the road crosses the Frisco railway was started.

The Energy company has wonderful, modern machinery and is making splendid time. The character of the work being done is declared to be the best.

The contractors are using every modern device, including such minute details as mechanical turntables for turning trucks used in hauling concrete from the mixing station at Empire, instead of taking the time for turning them under their own power.

The Cairo-P. B. road is to be an eighteen foot concrete pavement in this county. The same construction extends across the St. Francis flood basin in Stoddard county. From there east it is a Class A gravel road.

Where the dump of the road comes to Palmer lake bridge there is a great fill. This fill is rip-rapped and certainly a finer job of this kind of work was never seen here. The dump appears to be in such shape that it can withstand the ravages of any rush of water which might pass thru the Palmer lake course.—Poplar Bluff Democrat.

Babylonia took a census regularly the first being taken before 3800 B. C.

Analyzing cost records and farm-management systems on 28,000 farms is one of the diverse roles played by the United States Department of Agriculture the past year. The purpose of this work is to discover the factors that make for an efficient, businesslike agriculture, and then to spread the gospel of better farm management among farmers.

## NEW HUGHES FILM IS A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

Rupert Hughes, Goldwyn author-director, in his new photoplay, "Look Your Best", which comes to the Madison theatre on Thursday or one State under the \$60,000,000 building day, has reverted from Middle West-ern towns to New York City, mainly, for the locale of his new picture. It is not a story of the Irish either, as was his "Hold Your Horses", "From the Ground Up" and "Come On Over." The principal characters are all Italian-Americans. The story is a comedy-drama of small time vaudeville life. It begins in New York, shifts to the small towns covered by the vaudeville tour and comes back to the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Mr. Hughes has blended much comedy in the story of pretty Perla Quaranta, daughter of an Italian organ grinder, who is given a vaudeville engagement with Carlo Bruni's "butterfly dance act" when one of the girls becomes so fat that the wire which supports her in the air is likely to break. John Krug, Bruni's stage mechanic and wire-man, discovered Perla and took a proprietary interest in her, expecting an amorous reward. But Perla did not welcome his advances and Krug plotted against her—he plotted to get her put on more avoirdupois than a butterfly girl should have—Perla was simply devoted to food—and then have a supporting wire break. But Bruni, himself in love with Perla, discovered Krug's treachery and the fight which ensued landed both in jail. But upon Bruni's release, Perla married him and their career led them to the Metropolitan Opera House, but always they had to eschew the food and the sweets they loved for the sake of their art.

Goldwyn gave the director an excellent cast with Colleen Moore and Antonio Moreno in the leading roles of Perla and Bruni. Earl Metcalfe was especially engaged for the part of Krug. Other players are William Orlamond, Orpha Alba, Martha Mattox and Francis McDonald, Robert Brodin was the cameraman and Cedric Gibbons the art director. The picture holds a universal appeal—an appeal to which women particularly will respond.

Much yellow silk is now raised in Japan.

About \$100,000,000 was spent in the United States during 1920 for furs.

Among the interesting birds imported into this country during the month of September was a "kiwi" shipped from New Zealand for the National Zoological Park at Washington. The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture issues permits for all shipments of foreign mammals and birds, and inspects them when necessary in order to protect this country from the introduction of species which may prove injurious to agriculture. The kiwi, which is native only to New Zealand, and even there approaching extinction, is rarely imported into the United States. The present specimen is the first that has been on exhibition in the National Zoological Park for 15 years. The last shipment was made in January, 1906. One of the birds coming in at that time lived two years.

## MORE REVENUE OR HALT IN STATE ROAD WORK

Jefferson City, November 16.—Highway construction now in progress in all of the counties of this State under the \$60,000,000 building program probably will have to be halted in half of those counties next year if Gov. Hyde's reluctance to call a special session of the Legislature to provide additional revenue for the State road fund persists.

Experts of the State Highway Department have said that construction probably would cease in nearly all of the counties in 1925 unless more money was provided. This would mean at least a two-year delay in completion of the State road system instead of moving forward that date.

For, with shortened funds, the department will have to break up the force of technical men and other skilled employees which has been trained into a cohesive unit. This organization has cut down the proportionate overhead from approximately 10 per cent in 1920, when less than \$100,000 of building was being done a month, to about three per cent now, when each month's work exceeds \$500,000.

About a year was required to organize the department as now constituted, with about 900 regular employees. At least that time would have to elapse again, if the process must be repeated, should the Legislature in 1925 decide that the roads be built in that and in the next two years, instead of during a 10 or 12 year period.

The fear is widely expressed here that Chairman Theodore Gary of Kansas City, who has been the moving force in execution of the program so far, and Chief Engineer B. H. Piepmeyer, technical and active executive head of the department, will resign if Hyde persists in a "safety first" attitude toward the Legislature.

Inquiry by the Post-Dispatch as to Gary's intentions in this respect brought reply today as follows:

"There is no disagreement between the Governor and myself. I am not urging him to call an extra session. The commission has pointed out that without additional revenue and authority for the issuance of more bonds in 1924 and 1925 the splendid progress now being made will have to be slowed down to nothing by October of next year."

Piepmeyer and Gov. Hyde, who conferred with Gary yesterday in Kansas City, have not returned.

The department has about 400 separate road projects under contract throughout the State, a large part of which will be completed before January or early next year. Twenty-seven new ones will be placed under contract this month and probably 100 more in January or February, with the approximately \$5,500,000, which will be available from all sources for construction work next year. By August, in the peak of construction season, however, instead of having 400 to 500 projects in operation throughout the State, connecting the isolated patches that now are scattered in 114 and more places, activity will have dropped to less than 200 jobs. Some counties will have several, others none.

Thus, completion of the St. Louis-Kansas City, St. Louis-Springfield, St. Louis-Hannibal and all other roads of the State system would be postponed indefinitely.

This is because the increasing necessity for maintenance is eating into the road fund. Planners of the State bond issue did not intend for maintenance to come from the motor vehicle license fund, but the people provided for that by adopting a later amendment to the Constitution. Motor vehicle licenses this year have produced \$3,960,000, and next year may go a few thousand higher.

A government forest experiment station established in St. Paul will study the perpetuation of the hardwood lumber supply on which the furniture industries of the lake states depend.

Mrs. Caroline Jones of Rome, Ga., enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in the United States who owns and operates an advertising poster plant. She took over the large business following the death of her husband.

Missouri had at the last Federal Census a total of 102,939 purebred cattle, of which 83,902 were beef breeds and 19,037 dairy breeds. The listing by breeds follows: Aberdeen Angus, 12,916; Galloway, 1,114; Hereford, 32,609; Polled Durham, 2,309; Shorthorns, 30,517; all other beef breeds, 437. Dairy breeds: Ayrshire, 110; Brown Swiss, 135; Guernsey, 760; Holstein, 5,569; Jersey, 10,768; all other dairy breeds, 1,755. In Shorthorns, Missouri was 5th but is now 4th, in Jerseys 5th and in Herefords 4th.

## The Necessity For Adequate Transportation Rates!

LOWER freight rates are being demanded of the railroad companies from every quarter of the country and the lower rates are sought on every kind of commodity. The demands are made with the assertions that the lower rates are needed in order to help one class or another to a more prosperous condition.

Were it possible to grant reduced freight rates without injury to the railroads, there would be some justification for the demands. However, it is not possible. Reduced rates would seriously cripple the railroads, many of which, even now, with the greatest volume of traffic in history, are failing to earn a fair return on their fair valuations. And rates that will cripple or bankrupt the railroads will not help the rest of the country.

We had an example of special rate reductions when, in 1921, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered especially drastic cuts in the rates on grain, grain products and hay, and other farm products. And, subsequently, effective July 1, 1922, the carriers were required to concede general reductions in the rates on all commodities. Those reductions, it was hoped, would be of benefit to farmers. The result was not what was hoped for. We are told that farmers are in worse condition than they were prior to the reductions. And still, in view of these facts, there are some persons who profess to believe that another freight reduction will solve the problem.

Those reductions have been the cause of many of the Middle Western railroads failing to earn any net profits in the last two years. Further reductions can only result in one of two things. Either the railroads must absorb even greater deficits or they would be compelled to curtail the service now being given. The nation as a whole suffers when the railroads suffer. And most certainly the country will suffer if the character of transportation service is permitted or forced to deteriorate.

What farmers need is not lower freight rates but higher prices for what they produce and sell. The farmer must have a market that will provide a price that represents cost of production plus a fair profit.

Railroads must have the same thing.

Railroads are not asking for subsidies. What the railroads want is an opportunity to work out their salvation without being handicapped with additional restrictions and regulations arbitrarily placed upon them by legislative action. Given a fair opportunity, with adequate rates, the railroads can be depended upon to do their part. Their recent records offer sufficient proof of this.

The Missouri Pacific and every employe of the company along the 7,300 miles of the system are bending every effort to give to the shipping and traveling public an adequate transportation service. Our recent records speak for themselves. We want to further develop and improve the Missouri Pacific so as to give to the public even better and more transportation service.

I solicit co-operation and suggestions.



*W. T. Walker*  
President,  
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

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When you've nearly broken your back pulling up rugs and carpets—  
And you've worked harder at getting them beaten than if you had done it yourself—  
And tugged at mattresses until you could hardly lift your arms—  
And carried ladders and climbed and reached and strained till you're so tired you can't get George's dinner—

## And Then You Get a Grand Prize Eureka Vacuum Cleaner

And it glides over your rugs and cleans them through and through—  
And renovates your mattresses right on the bed—  
And makes your draperies fresh and immaculate—  
And brightens your upholstery—and does it all so quickly that you actually have plenty of time for visiting or the show—  
Oh! Girl—s!! Ain't it a g-r-r-and and glor-i-o-u-s f-e-e-l-i-n-g.

(With apologies to Briggs)

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Make This An Electrical Christmas

### The New Madrid Earthquake

The slight earth tremor felt here two weeks ago was a sinister reminder of the not generally known fact that 112 years ago—a mere tick of the clock, thinking in terms of geologic time—Northeast Arkansas was the center of the most terrific seismic disturbance that has occurred on the North American continent within the knowledge of man.

This mighty cataclysm is known as the New Madrid earthquake, after the little frontier settlement in what is now the southeasterly tip of Missouri, that was destroyed in its throes. Although scientific literature in this country and Europe give it a place among the great earthquakes of the world, the phenomenon attracted relatively little attention on account of the unsettled condition of the country at the time.

Compared with the New Madrid quake as to violence, intensity and duration, the San Francisco and Charleston earthquakes were but mild and gentle tremors. Their seriousness sprang from the density of population and the factors which brought fire in the wake of the shock. What would occur in a city attacked by such a tremendous disturbance of the earth's crust as the New Madrid quake is awful to contemplate.

While contemporaneous scientific

records of the New Madrid quake are incomplete, merging into tradition, geologists have since read the story in the mute evidence left upon the terrain, and the picture they have drawn is a terrible one that kindles horror in the imagination.

The area of principal disturbance lay mostly in Northeast Arkansas in the form of an ellipsis with its southern tip resting near what is now Marked Tree in Poinsett county, its eastern arc extending across the Mississippi into Tennessee.

The initial shock, which was the most severe of a succession of shocks that continued almost daily for several months, came without warning a little after 2 o'clock on the morning of December 16, 1811. The inhabitants of New Madrid were suddenly awakened by the groaning and cracking of the timbers in the houses in which they were sleeping. Chimneys crashed to the ground, chairs and tables were overturned and roofs collapsed.

The dismayed settlers hurriedly groped their way from their houses to escape the falling debris. Outside a new horror confronted them, for the ground everywhere was so violently agitated as they rose to their feet. Great fissures opened in the soil swallowing houses and trees. In the forest surrounding the doomed town giant trees crashing to the ground as if they had been bowled over by a mighty tornado.

To these fallen trees the inhabitants fled, taking refuge on the horizontal trunks to keep from being engulfed in the yawning chasms that were opening up about them.

Clad only in their night clothes, they remained shivering in the night air until morning. Every few minutes a fresh shock would add to their horror and the superstitious believed the end of the world was at hand and, huddled in little groups, they prayed fervently and awaited the end they were certain was at hand.

Daylight brought little improvement to their situation, for early in the morning another shock, preceded by a mighty subterranean rumbling and fully as serious as the first, was experienced. The ground rose and fell as great waves in the earth, like the long low swell of the sea passed across its surface tilting the few trees that remained upright until their branches interlocked and opening new fissures in the soil as the surface of the ground was twisted and bent by the terrific force from below.

Along the Mississippi Valley from the mouth of the Arkansas northward nearly to St. Louis, and eastward, Mississippi and Ohio rivers were southern Indiana landslides swept down the sides of the steeper bluffs and hillsides, the river banks caved profusely; large areas were uplifted in the shape of domes several miles in diameter, while still larger areas were depressed sometimes as much as 20 feet, the suddenly formed valleys rapidly filling with underground and surface water.

Throughout the whole area of principal disturbance, the earth's surface was tossed about like the waves of the sea. Now and then cross shores produced a boiling action that churned the ground up like mighty charges of dynamite, were being discharged deep below the surface.

During the more intense moments of the prolonged series of shocks the Mississippi and Ohio rivers were madly agitated, and on the morning of December 16, a great gulf opened in the Mississippi near New Madrid, temporarily interrupting the flow of the great stream.

The surface of the river was described as having repeatedly risen and fallen many feet.

"Finally," records a witness of the awful phenomenon, "after escaping many dangers, my boat suddenly swung ahead. I beheld the mighty Mississippi cut in twain and pouring down a vast opening into the bowels

of the earth. A moment more and the chasm filled, but the strong sides of the flat boat were crumpled to pieces in the convulsive efforts of the floor to obtain its wonted level.

The return currents of the great waves that overwhelmed the banks, sweeping sometimes for miles inland, carried with them uprooted trees that were carried out into the river and forming into snags on sand bars, put in almost complete stop to navigation. Sand bars gave way and whole islands disappeared. It is recorded that as far south as Vicksburg, the first severe shock caused an island opposite the town to disappear, engulfing an encampment of river pirates who had made their headquarters on the island.

In a 126-page printed bulletin about the New Madrid earthquake, published in 1912 by the United States Geological Survey, the author, Myron L. Fuller, thus describes the succession of shocks that occurred, as ascertained by his thorough investigation of the earthquake as told in the accounts of contemporaries, and in the equally striking and corroborating records that may still be read at many points in the affected region:

"During December 16 and 17, shocks continued at short intervals but gradually diminished in intensity. They occurred at longer intervals until January 23, when there was another shock similar in intensity and destructiveness to the first. This shock was followed by about two weeks of quiescence, but on February 7 there were several alarming and destructive shocks, the last equalling or surpassing any previous disturbance, and for several days the earth was in a nearly constant tremor.

"For fully a year from this date small shocks occurred at intervals of a few days, but as there were no other destructive shocks the people gradually became accustomed to the vibrations and gave little or no further attention to them."

A strange phenomenon in connection with the most violent quakes and one which added to the horror of that terrible night of December 16, was the release of great clouds of sulphurous gases, which are supposed to have welled up from abysmal depths thru the fissures made by the vast warping of the earth's crust.

While the destructive features of the quake were confined to a comparatively small section of the Mississippi valley, the vibrations communicated through bedrocks were felt thruout more than half of the United States, and over an area of over 1,000,000 square miles clocks were stopped, water in springs and wells boiled and bells rung in church steeples swayed by the tremors. A large church bell in Charleston, S. C., was repeatedly rung during the succession of shocks designated collectively as the New Madrid earthquake.

After the earthquake had moderated, Northeastern Arkansas exhibited a melancholy aspect of chasms, of sand covering the earth, of trees thrown down, or lying at an angle of 45 degrees, or split in the middle," to quote Flint, the geologist.

Caruthersville, Mo., was another frontier settlement that suffered severely. The settlement, which consisted of a hundred families and which was located in a wide and very deep and fertile bottom, was broken up. Flint wrote: "When I passed it and stopped to contemplate the traces of the catastrophe which remained after seven years, the crevices where the earth had burst were sufficiently manifest, and the whole region was covered with sand to a depth of two or three feet. The surface was red with oxide pyrites of iron, and the sand blows, as they were called, were abundantly mixed with this kind of earth, and with pieces of pit coal. But two families remained in the whole settlement.

When I resided there, this district, formerly so rich, level and beautiful, had the most melancholy of all aspects of decay, the tokens of former

inhabitation and cultivation, which were now mementos of desolation and desertion. Large and beautiful left uncultivated, house uninhabited, frequent intervals—such was the face of the country, although the people had for years become so accustomed to frequent and small shocks, which do no essential injury, that the lands were gradually rising again in value, and New Madrid was slowly rebuilding, with frail buildings adapted to the apprehension of the people.

In Louisville, Ky., the communication of shocks during the New Madrid earthquake were sometimes so severe as to threaten the destruction of the town. Buildings oscillated and ground against each other, brick walls split and some yielded, chimneys, parapets and gable ends toppled to the ground. The shocks were recorded with an improvised seismograph by Jared Brooks, an amateur scientist of Louisville at the time. In his classified list he records a total of 1874 shocks between December 16, 1811, and March 15, 1812, but many more occurred in the succeeding months for over a year. Of the 1874 shocks recorded by Brooks, eight are classified as violent, 10 as very severe, 35 moderate, 65 generally perceptible and 1,756 as indistinctly felt.

Most of the deaths from the earthquake were drownings along the Mississippi river. That very few were crushed to death by falling debris was due to the fortunate circumstance that the region where the greatest disturbance occurred was very thinly settled and without large towns with brick and stone buildings to collapse and crush the inhabitants.

The geological evidences of the havoc wrought by the New Madrid earthquake are still abundant in the northeastern part of the state, particularly in Poinsett, Craighead and Mississippi counties. Tyronza and Marked Tree are located in the midst of an area in which the marked fissures occurred, and the remains of these huge cracks in the earth are still visible. Blytheville is located on one of the great domes uplifted during the quake in many places old trees that were tilted by the quake, in connection with either landslides or fissuring afford the geologist interesting evidence. No other feature of the New Madrid region, however, is so striking as the sunk lands, that resulted from the local settling of the alluvial deposits of Western Tennessee, Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas. The largest single area of sunk land is the St. Francis lands in Craighead and Mississippi counties. Here thousands of acres were so depressed that they were converted into deep lakes and swamps. In some places the level of the ground was lowered as much as 20 feet. The action is attributed to the displacement of underlying quicksand by the quake.

Eye witnesses describe the movement and fissuring as having been accomplished by the "blowing up of the earth with loud explosions." Water and mud were thrown up violently from the fissures to a considerable height.

A civil engineer named Eringer said: "The water and mud fell in a black shower, mixed with sand, which its rapid motion had forced along; at the same time the roaring and whistling produced by the impetuosity of the air escaping from its confinement seemed to increase the horrible disorder. In the meantime the surface was sinking and a black liquid was rising to the belly of my horse. Bradbury records a case reported to him by an observer of a chasm which on closing threw water and mud to the height of a tall tree in closing. The amount of water exuded during the shocks was enormous, according to all accounts, and in some localities escaping ground wa-

ter covered tracts many miles in extent to a depth of many feet and formed lakes, that remained for years. The temperature of the water ejected was sufficiently warm to cause steam to arise when it came in contact with the chill winter air. The extrusion of water, it is believed, were caused by the displacement of great masses of alluvial earth and the consequent shifting of pressure."

Describing the commotion that occurred in the Mississippi river during the severe shocks, Eliza Bryan, a geologist, quoted in the American Geologist, says: "At first the Mississippi seemed to recede from its banks, its waters gathered up like mountains, leaving boats high upon the sands. The waters then moved inward with a front wall to 20 feet perpendicular and tore boats from their moorings and carried them upstream closely packed for a quarter of a mile. The river fell as rapidly as it had risen and receded within its banks with such violence that it took with it a grove of cottonwood trees. A great many fish were left up on the banks. The river was literally covered with the wrecks of boats. Of 30 loaded boats at New Madrid only two escaped complete destruction."

Haywood says that on the first shock the "waters of the Mississippi near New Madrid rose in a few minutes 12 or 14 feet and then fell like a tide. Spouts of water several inches in diameter sprang from the Mississippi to a great height. In some parts of the Mississippi, the river was swallowed up for some minutes by the seeming descent of the water into some great opening of the earth at the bottom of the river. Boats with their crews were engulfed and never heard of."

Reelfoot lake, in Tennessee, is a submerged forest of oak and walnut trees with an area of 75 square miles submerged following the sinking of the land during the New Madrid earthquake. This lake, located near Tippecanoe, is a favorite fishing place.

Although seeming a terrific occurrence, the New Madrid earthquake, and in fact all earthquakes of which any human record have been made, were only minor phenomenon in the geological sense.

Throughout the world quakes of inconceivably vaster proportions and intensity occurred in by gone ages, throwing up mountain ranges, heaving continents above the level of the Paleozoic ocean and sinking others.

The superficial rocky structure of the earth, in fact, has everywhere been torn and disrupted by mighty upheavals and terrific thrusts incident to the cooling and shrinkage of the earth that must have been accompanied by quakes of cosmic proportions.

The mind cannot long conceive of such a terrible force as that which must have been exerted when the Paleozoic shales that lie about Little Rock were sheared and uplifted as they are. The effect must have been like the heaving of a bed of coals in a furnace when the grate is shaken.

Through countless millions of years, the whole surface of the earth has undergone vast cataclysmic disturbances caused by the cooling and shrinkage of the earth, with the consequent warping and folding of the rust, or solid outer shell. The process of world building is a violent one, and only during the last million years or so have conditions become comparatively stabilized. The violent phases of surface adjustment seem to have passed, and the safety of the human race is reasonably well assured.

Now and then, however, local disturbances still occur in the shape of volcanoes and so-called tectonic earthquakes due to faulting in the rock surfaces, because of accumulated stresses, incident to the continued cooling and shrinkage of the earth's interior.

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### COOLIDGE PRAISES SERVICE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Washington, November 15.—Delegates to the annual convention here of the Southern Medical Association were told today by President Coolidge that the members of their profession were rendering "a service that reaches beyond any trade or occupation."

"You are members of a learned profession," President Coolidge said in a brief address, delivered to the delegates from the south portico of the White House, "engaged in a public service; for the public health lies at the foundation, the very foundation, of all human welfare. Unless that is conserved and protected, there is very little use in any other activity for the promotion of public welfare. "In practicing your profession, you not only have an opportunity to advise your patients as to their health, but to advise them in their activities and to assist in lifting them upward to a standard of good citizenship."

The rats of England are costing the nation about \$300,000,000 annually.

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